FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT SUPPORTS ARGENTINA

PY050459 Paris AFP in Spanish 2222 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Lima, 4 May (AFP) -- Colombian Senator Gilberto Avila, chairman of the Latin American Parliament, stated that Latin America must respond with economic, diplomatic and, if necessary, military measures to the British aggression against Argentina. He also proposed a meeting of the presidents of the Latin American republics to organize a new OAS, and to respond to the aggressions of the United Kingdom against Argentina.

Avila also voiced assurances that the Colombians do not share the position of their government in the conflict over the Malvinas, and added that the people have not broken the Latin American solidarity, and my country, as a nation, supports the demand of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas.

Condemning the arrogant manner in which the United States turned its back on America, taking sides with the extracontinental powers, Avila stated that the Latin American Parliament rejects the UK colonialist position.

Finally he stated that he traveled to Lima to coordinate with Peruvian Deputy Andres Towsend, secretary general of the Latin American Parliament, the 10th assembly of that institution.

STATES PROPOSE OAS REORGANIZATION WITHOUT U.S.

Transfer to Brasilia Studied

PY041454 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1410 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Brasilia, 4 May (TELAM) -- High-ranking members of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry are allegedly currently consulting other foreign diplomatic circles in order to seek an agreement to transfer the seat of the OAS to this capital. According to the leaks, the Brazilian Government believes that in view of the current circumstances and the stance adopted by the United States, regarding the Anglo-Argentine conflict, by rejecting a resolution of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), Washington can no longer continue to be the OAS headquarters.

It is believed that the OAS has experienced a great schism, of which the United States is responsible, and that country could be the target of severe sanctions within the organization. On the other hand, and for the same reasons, the possibility of transferring the IDB headquarters, currently in Washington, to Caracas or another Latin American capital, is allegedly also being analyzed.

Peruvian Senate Proposal

PY041832 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1754 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Lima, 4 May (TELAM) -- Peruvian legislators today proposed the restructuring of the OAS and its replacement by a new Latin American organization excluding the United States. Senate President Javier Alva Orlandini has said that after the U.S. attitude there was no reason for the OAS to continue as it is now, and that dignity and need required its restructuring and changing its headquarters, to have it composed of Latin American countries.

Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa has said that there are good reasons to question the OAS, in which an important member has turned his back on another member. Oscar Trelles, the head of the Senate Defense and Foreign Relations Commission, has said that the OAS should be restructured and that a new Latin American organization should be created. He also scored the U.S. attitude. Other senators, such as Ramiro Priale, Adolfo Guevara, Rolando Brena and Fernando Calmell del Solar have made similar statements.

Venezuela: Latin OAS Only

PA041729 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 4 May (EFE) -- According to a Caracas newspaper, Venezeula reportedly is consulting other Latin American foreign ministries regarding the possibility of creating a new Organization of American States that would be limited to the Spanish-speaking [as received] countries.

This was reported today by EL DIARIO DE CARACAS, citing diplomatic sources. The newspaper says that the objective of the consultations is to reorganize inter-American relations and a collective security system.

The newspaper claims that this move was prompted by the U.S. support of Great Britain in the Malvinas conflict, which convinced the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry that the OAS is "ineffectual."

EL DIARIO DE CARACAS stressed that, according to its sources, this is an appropriate occasion to review North-South relations, to strengthen trade and cooperation among the developing countries, mainly those in Latin America, and to reaffirm Latin America's position and influence within the international community.

GUYANA, COLOMBIA STRENGTHEN TIES, ENVOY RECEIVED

FL011935 Bridgetown CANA in English 1700 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 1 May (CANA) -- Relations between Guyana and Colombia have been further strengthened with the presentation of credentials by the first Colombian ambassador to Guyana, Dr Ernesto Torres Diaz.

Presenting his credentials to Vice President for Parliamentary Affairs Mr. Cammie Ramsaroop yesterday, the new ambassador said: My government has been developing its foreign policy in the direction of co-operation programmes with many other Caribbean countries.

"Guyana and Colombia are ready closely linked in the area of co-operation by the treaty of Amazonic co-operation," he said.

Ambassador Diaz promised to dedicate his efforts to strengthening friendship between the two countries.

Replying, Mr Ramsaroop said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations in December 1970, Guyana and Colombia had grown in friendship, with the conclusion of agreements which could be expected to result in mutual benefits.

He praised the role played by Colombia in assisting the development of countries on the region, noting particularly its participation on the Caribbean development bank.

Sharing as we do a common coastline, we are an integral part of the Caribbean basin whose recent past has been especially tormented by the most dangerous crisis. Together we must therefore search for ways and means to bring calm to our troubled region, he said.

MINISTRY REPORTS IRELAND CALL FOR UN SESSION

PY050221 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0040 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- Ireland today officially reported to Argentina its decision to call for a meeting of the UN Security Council and explained that due to the aggravation of events in the South Atlantic it had adopted a new position. The decision was forwarded today by Irish Ambassador Patrick Walshe to Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez during a meeting between the foreign minister and the Irish ambassador. This report was distributed officially tonight by the Argentine Foreign Ministry. It adds that the foreign minister also received the Soviet and Chilean ambassadors.

Ireland voted for the draft resolution presented by Great Britain on 3 April at the meeting of the UN Security Council that approved Resolution 502. On that occasion, there was only one vote against the British proposal, that of Panama, while the Soviet Union, the PRC, Spain and Poland abstained.

Chilean Ambassador Sergio Honofre Jarpa Reyes also told the foreign minister that he wanted to deny certain incorrect facts regarding the Argentine-UK confrontation. He made clear that the British ship Exeter "had never sailed through Chilean waters or anchored in Chilean ports." He also stated that the tanker Tidepool "had never been turned over to Chile, that British ships participating in the conflict have never been supplied nor will be supplied in Chile and that at the meeting held in preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs Chile by no means voted against positions that were favorable to Argentina." Jarpa Reyes also told the foreign minister that "Chile's neutrality is designed precisely to give assurances to Argentina that there will be no Chilean intervention which in any way could favor the British positions."

According to the report by the Argentine Foreign Ministry, Costa Mendez took note of all the statements made by the Chilean ambassador, and "by express orders of his government he told the ambassador to extend to all Chilean officials Argentina's recognition for sending the ship Piloto Pardo to cooperate in the operation to rescue the victims of the sinking of cruiser General Belgrano."

Finally, Soviet Ambassador Sergey Striganov received a detailed report by Costa Mendez of the state of the conflict with Great Britain in light of the fact that the Soviet Union is a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Throughout the day today heads of diplomatic missions accredited by the national government went to the Foreign Ministry to receive a note on the sinking of the General Belgrano outside the exclusion zone demarcated by the British Government as a zone where navigation is prohibited. The presence of the representatives of the following countries were noted at the Foreign Ministry: Austria, the FRG, Yugoslavia, Australia, Belgium, Albania, France, Hungary, Italy, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Romania, Uruguay, the GDR, Ecuador and the Netherlands.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISCLOSES PROTEST NOTE TO HAIG

PY041845 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry disclosed today the formal protest note that was submitted on 2 May to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who stated that the failure of the peace negotiations with Great Britain was due to Argentina's intransigence. The note states that in addition to being unfriendly, the U.S. Government's gesture is surprising since up to a few hours ago the United States was acting in its capacity as a friendly nation helping both parties to seek a negotiated, honorable and just solution.

The note adds: But now, in view of the failure of the negotiations, the U.S. Government is assuming the unilateral defense of one of the parties and imposes on us unacceptable sanctions with the clear objective of breaking our determination, of imposing on us by force those solutions that adjust to the very particular views that the U.S. Government upholds on this issue.

After rejecting the charge that Argentina is responsible for the failure of the negotiations, the note states that Haig "does not mention the intransigence of Great Britain or its aggressive position. Moreover, he is overlooking the fact that while he was making this statement the powerful British Air Force was making its last plans to attack Argentina." The note adds that "on the contrary, the secretary of state believes it is fair to cooperate with this aggression by supplying the British forces with the material aid they require, which is an odd way of cooperating to avoid the deterioration of the conflict."

In the note the Argentine Government rejects both Haig's statement and his attitude in this regard. The note states: My government can show that it has gone beyond the Government of the United Kingdom to express its will to compromise and its willingness to negotiate, since it has made important concessions and has shown flexibility in all issues. It adds that nevertheless Argentina cannot accept that the bases for for carrying out negotiations are our unconditional surrender and our resignation of our most basic rights.

It notes, moreover, that Argentina did not reject the U.S. proposal and that during a meeting we held with him, the U.S. secretary of state admitted that we were not being forced to accept the entire proposal and that we could make our own comments. And this we did, and expressed our will to hold negotiations and our good will to seek formulas that would lead to a solution. The Argentine note adds that "it must be noted that the secretary of state says that continental solidarity is one of the basic guidelines on which he bases his conduct, but the facts show otherwise."

The formal protest note ends by stating that the U.S. position will leave deep marks on U.S.-Argentine relations and that the Argentine people will never understand or forget that in one of the most critical periods of its history, and in contrast with the solidarity expressed by countries in other corners of the world, the United States has preferred to support a noncontinental power and thus cooperate in its aggressive plans.

NOTE PRESENTED TO OAS ON SINKING OF CRUISER

PY050240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0150 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- Argentina today warned the Organization of American States (OAS) that the British attack on the cruiser General Belgrano has "increasingly endangered world peace and security." The warning was made in a note presented by Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano in which it is stated that the British submarine had attacked and sunk the cruiser outside the so-called "maritime exclusion zone" established around the Malvinas.

The note states that the crew of the Argentine ship consisted of 1,042 men and that "thus far it has not been possible to determine the number of survivors; rescue operations still continue." The note contends that the attack took place at a point located 36 miles outside the blockade area established by the British Government."

"In view of the above," the note adds, "it is quite clear that the British attack was an act of armed aggression perpetrated by the British Government against Argentina in clear violation of the UN Charter, of the cessation of hostilities ordered by the UN Security Council resolution and of what has been decided under Paragraph 1 of the decision adopted by the 20th consultative meeting of foreign ministers."

The Argentine note warns that in the face of the armed aggression carried out by the British Government "there can no longer be any doubt that American peace and security are definitely endangered and consequently world peace and security are increasingly endangered."

The note concludes by requesting that its content be distributed as an official document of the 20th consultative meeting of foreign ministers "in keeping with the urgency required by the circumstances."

ANTI-U.S., ANTI-BRITISH MOVES STEPPED UP

PY050125 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 12

[Text] (DYN-NA) A trade union boycott against British and American cargo ships in Argentina is continuing and new boycotts were slated to begin today in an upsurge of anti-American and British sentiment over the Malvinas crisis.

The Confederation of Latin American Communications Workers Unions, headquartered in Caracas, today commences a boycott against Great Britain in support of Argentina's claim to the Malvinas. The measure, to be adopted by communications unions around the continent, is supposed to cut off telegram, telephone and mail services to Great Britain. However, an ENTEL employee last night told the HERALD that it is not enforcing the boycott. "Everybody else is doing it except us," he said.

The petrol workers union yesterday called on all Argentines to boycott Shell and Esso Service stations. "They represent the interests of countries which want to enslave our sovereignty to blood and fire," said union leader Omar Peombara. The union issued a statement asking Argentines to shun products from the jointly-owned British-Dutch Shell company and from Esso, owned by the U.S. firm Exxon. The companies are ranked, respectively, eighth and seventh in national petrol sales.

Some 2,000 port workers yesterday resolved to keep up their boycott against British and U.S. ships but decided to unload any boats carrying "strategic or bellicose material." The boycott was modified, according to workers, so as not to "hurt Argentine interests in the virtual war being waged with Britain." "When workers have to do their bit for the country, they do it," declared union leader Cesar Loza, adding, "We can't let them continue killing and bombing our sons and brothers."

The workers' assembly reaffirmed its decision not to unload cargo from the U.S. ship Santa Mercedes, owned by the Delta line firm, and sources said it sails today for a port outside Argentina. Some workers at the meeting said the boycott was called because American ships leaving Buenos Aires with meat and corned beef reportedly are provisioning the British fleet. Argentine Treasury authorities reportedly have tried to prevent the shipping boycott fearing a U.S. reprisal against Argentine ships.

In Mar del Plata yesterday the Communist Youth Federation burned in effigy a life-sized doll draped in the British flag and sporting a hat spangled with stars and stripes, on a crowded downtown street. The party handed out pamphlets condemning the "sly and bloody" British attack on the Malvinas and called for the formation of a civilian-military government in Argentina to handle the crisis. The pamphlet said the United Nations should intervene and mediate in the conflict.

In Buenos Aires, Economy Minister Roberto Alemann met with British Chamber of Commerce leaders yesterday to discuss the legal fate of the 108 companies in Argentina backed by British capital. The Legal Advisory Commission (CAL), which passes laws in place of the defunct congress reportedly has been studying sanctions Argentina placed on German and Japanese firms during World War II and sources said these may be applied to British firms here. However, going into the meeting, Chamber director Alberto Molinari said he had no knowledge of possible sanctions. He stressed that most of the firms are mergers of local companies with British ones and said the Chamber had offered to try to resolve the conflict between Argentina and Britain.

ENVOYS RETURN; 'COMFORTED' BY PERUVIAN SUPPORT

PY042110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1924 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (TELAM) -- Gen Hector N. Iglesias, secretary general of the presidency, and Rear Adm Roberto B. Moya, chief of the military household, today returned from Lima, where they had gone on a mission that had been entrusted to them by President Galtieri and informed Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde of the reasons that caused Argentina to reject the U.S. Government proposal.

General Iglesias explained the reasons for their trip to the Peruvian capital at the military side of the metropolitan airport on his arrival in this city at 1505 with Admiral Moya. Iglesias noted: The purpose of our trip was to express to President Fernando Belaunde Terry the gratefulness of the Argentine Government and people for the negotiations he has carried out to pursue peace, as well as to explain to him the situation and our country's position regarding the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

Iglesias said: The Peruvian president received us in a very cordial way and listened to all our explanations, and we have returned very much comforted by the support the government of that neighboring country is giving Argentina in such a delicate situation as this one. Iglesias concluded by saying the reason for the trip has already been explained, and he said it had had no other purpose.

ARGENTINA'S BACK PROTECTED, SAYS CHILEAN DIPLOMAT

PY042204 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2119 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (TELAM) -- Chilean Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes this afternoon said he had come to tell the Argentine people that their back is well protected by Chile's firm and loyal position.

The diplomat, who talked to reporters on leaving San Martin Palace, where he was received by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, said he had come to say goodby because he may go to Chile tomorrow. He added that during the meeting at the Foreign Ministry he told Costa Mendez that Chile's neutrality was real and that his country would not take advantage of any circumstance to change its position.

SUPER ETENDARD PLANE FIRED MISSILE AT SHEFFIELD

PY042104 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2052 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- Naval sources have said that the British missile ship Sheffield was sunk with a missile fired from a Super Etendard plane belonging to the navy. The sources consulted indicated that a squadron of six of that type of plane today carried out an attack on the British fleet within the so-called "exclusion zone" of the Malvinas.

Argentines Set Missiles

NC050909 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 May (AFP) -- Argentina itself carried out the fine-tuning that allowed it to use its Exocet missiles, one of which yesterday sank a British destroyer, an informed Argentine naval source said today. France, which delivered the missiles along with Super Etendard jets such as the one that delivered yesterday's missile, refused to make final adjustments that would make the weapons operational after the Argentines invaded the Falklands on 2 April, the source said.

During the past few days, Argentine naval technicians managed to finish preparation of the Exocets, which are equipped with a target-seeking radar system. The use of the weapons may thus have come as a complete surprise to the British task force, the source added.

Two Harriers Downed

PY042011 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1959 GMT 4 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 22]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that at 1450 there was an air attack over Condor base, Port Darwin, Malvinas Islands, carried out by three Harrier planes. Two of the attacking planes were shot down by antiaircraft fire. Our own forces suffered no casualties or damage.

Strike on Fleet

PY050405 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0349 GMT 5 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 23]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that given the attack on Puerto Argentino by planes at 0530, and using the right of legitimate defense, it ordered an air incursion over the British task force 60 miles southeast of the Malvinas. This incursion took place at 1050 by naval planes, operating under the support of the Argentine Air Force, and its results are not yet known.

Later a British attack took place at 1300 on Port Darwin, when two attacking Sea Harrier aircraft were shot down, as reported in Joint Staff Communique No 22. Coincidentally with the latest attack, Prime Minister Thatcher reported that the Malvinas are being bombarded.

4 Airmen Killed 1 May

PY041957 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 1908 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino, 4 May (TELAM) -- A military chaplain reported yesterday that 11 civilian residents of the Malvinas were killed 1 May in a British helicopter and jet attack on Port Darwin, 90 km west of here. He said 17 other civilians were wounded in the assault, carried out by two armed helicopters and a numberof Sea Harrier jet aircraft.

The chaplain said the attack, on a minor maintenance installation near a civilian residential area, was not confined to the sole apparent objective, an inoperative Pucara aircraft on which a pilot and four mechanics were working, but hit the civilian area as well. The pilot and mechanics were also killed in the raid.

The only defense installation in the immediate area is an antiaircraft battery, which succeeded in downing the two helicopters and inflicting damage on the jets. The high number of civilian casualties was apparently due to employment by the British attackers of a type of antipersonnel weapon outlawed by the Geneva Convention, but confirmation of this hypothesis awaits analysis by ordnance experts.

MORE THAN ONE SUBMARINE MAY HAVE SUNK BELGRANO

PY041538 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1507 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Bahia Blanca, 4 May (TELAM) -- Naval sources from Puerto Belgrano have said that the attack on the cruiser General Belgrano, which was under the command of Capt Hector Elias Bono, must have been intense because a single torpedo could not have caused so much damage. The sources added that more than one British submarine may have participated in the action.

They reported that a single torpedo could not have sunk the ship and that, given the strength of the ship, it may have been shot at many times. They also explained that the General Belgrano's sinking time when seriously damaged is approximately 2 hours.

750 Survivors

PY050001 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1926 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Bahia Blanca, 4 May (TELAM) -- Navy spokesmen this afternoon said in Puerto Belgrano that the first and second commanders of the cruiser General Belgrano, which was sunk last Sunday by a British submarine, were alive. They are Capt Hector Elias Bono and Comdr Fernando Calassi, respectively.

The sources added that thus far 750 crewmen of the sunken cruiser may have been rescued by other Argentine ships. They noted that rescue operations are continuing because it is known that before the sinking 52 rafts had been thrown into the icy waters.

Meanwhile, it was noted that the patrol boat Sobral, which had been attacked by British aircraft, was sailing toward a southern port, possibly Puerto Deseado or Comodoro Rivadavia, under its own power.

BRITISH MAY HAVE SUNK POLISH FISHING VESSEL

PY050333 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0309 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- According to reports circulating here today but which have not been confirmed, British helicopters reportedly sank a foreign fishing boat by mistake north of the Malvinas. According to the report, the fishing boat was reportedly sunk when British helicopters attacked the patrol boat Sobral, which was searching for an Argentine pilot who had ejected and was on a raft.

The report is based on an official report released in London stating that the British helicopters sank an Argentine boat and damaged another. The damaged ship was not an armed boat, as reported by the British, but the patrol boat Sobral which is now sailing toward Puerto Deseado.

The boat the British announced as sunk may be a Polish fishing boat which was in the area. In answer to requests, the Argentine military command, which maintains the control operations in this zone, could not confirm this report.

OFFICIAL VIEWS POSSIBLE WAR ECONOMY MEASURES

PY050132 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 May 82 p 11

[By George Hatch]

[Text] President Leopoldo Galtieri and the military junta yesterday gave Economy Minister Roberto Alemann their "personal assurances" that they "respect and share his economic principles," according to Economy Under Secretary Jorge Bustamante. The economy minister and his policies have come under increasing attack by political party and union leaders who support the government's position in the Malvinas conflict with Great Britain, but call for a state-controlled "war economy."

In an interview with the HERALD yesterday, Bustamante explained that the junta's support reveals its resolve to carry on with the government's anti-inflation denationalization, and deregulation programs once the conflict with Great Britain has ended. For now, Bustamante said, "all (these) reforms are being postponed.... The real test will come after the war."

Bustamante tenaciously refused to give any previews of the economic steps the government will take during the armed conflict with Great Britain. But he did say these measures "might" be made public "by the end of the week." Local newspapers recently have speculated that the Economy Ministry is amassing a series of "emergency steps" to prepare the Argentine economy for war with Britain.

Asked if the government will boost taxes to pay for military expenditures, Bustamante answered: "We are exploring various ways to assess taxes." He would not say whether the government was considering an increase in the money supply to pay its war bills, a policy that would reverse his program of monetary restrictions.

The economy under secretary criticized "war economy" proposals," incentives, advanced recently by party leaders. These would encourage reactivation of the economy, party leaders argue, which would meet the country's war production needs and improve the lot of workers at the same time.

"Political parties are asking Alemann to take 'once and for all' war economic measures," Bustamante said. "but this would reduce the purchasing power of the citizens. It's paradoxical the parties would support these measures."

"Reducing imports effectively raises the prices of locally manufactured products (which depend on imported components)," he noted. Similar local price hikes would result if exports were subsidized. Bustamante said: "Sharp devaluations of the peso...would also make this (domestic price rises) likely."

"The producer who can get more pesos for selling his products abroad will ask the same amount from local buyers," he explained.

Crucial to Bustamante's arguments is what he calls the "hidden tax" of inflation. While subsidizing certain sectors of the economy attracts considerable political support, Bustamante said, it also encourages "stagflation (recession and inflation) which strangles the salaries of the people." Despite political pressure for drastic economic measures, Bustamante declared that "one alternative would be to do very little."

The economic team's ability to continue with its plan to restructure and deflate the economy depends on the effect the Malvinas crisis has on the government's image. According to Bustamante, Alemann believes President Galtieri will be "strengthened politically" as a result of the conflict, and will garner "the support he needs to introduce structural reforms, like denationalization and deregulation."

"Originally, when President Galtieri came to office, he chose very unpopular economic policies," Bustamante observed. "He has already paid an enormous price; why should he change now?" he added. For his part, Bustamante said: "When I took office (in December) I believed 100 percent that our policies could be carried out.... Now I'd call it 50 percent. But I still give them over a 50 percent chance", he said. "Otherwise I wouldn't be here."

Meetings on 'Crisis'

PY050935 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 May (NA) -- The crisis of the financial system and the difficulties of the foreign sector of the Argentine economy were the cause today of several meetings with the participation of top officials of the Economy Ministry, of the Central Bank [BCRA] and private bankers. The first meeting took place at the BCRA in the morning, and representatives of the following associations were present to talk with Egidio Ianella, head of the BCRA: Representatives of the Argentine Bank Association [ADEBA], the Argentine Bank of the Argentine Republic Association [ABRA], the Association of Banks of the Interior of the Argentine Republic [ABIRA] and the Federation of Cooperative Banks [FEBANCOOP].

The subjects discussed are related to the implementation of reference interest rates both for depositors and for borrowers.

They also discussed the fears existing in the market in view of the wave of closings and interventions of institutions of the financial system, in addition to the revelation that many more are about to close their doors too.

Finance Secretary Manuel Solanet was at that time talking at the Finance Palace with three representatives of the armed forces on the economic cabinet: Col Domingo Torea Paz, Capt Roberto Belli and Col Bernardo Rave. They discussed the budget reform in light of the new necessities presented due to the conflict with the United Kingdom over the sovereignty of the southern archipelagos, recovered by Argentina at the beginning of April.

Present at the meeting also was Raul Fernandez, budget under secretary, who with Solanet and Oscar Trinchinetti, tax policy and administration under secretary, studied the observations made by the Legislative Advisory Commission regarding the tax proposal on the financial property announced not long ago.

But the most important meeting began just before noon, and according to rumors, it lasted almost 2 hours and was presided over by Economy Minister Alemann himself. The following persons participated in this meeting: Solanet, Jorge Bustamente, Economy Ministry under secretary, advisor Martin Lagos, representing the Finance Palace, and several directors of the BCRA, headed by Egidio Ianella. They discussed the situation in the financial market and the policy to be adopted regarding the Argentine foreign debt.

Junta 4 May Meeting

PY041906 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1848 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May (TELAM) -- The impact the conflict with Great Britain is having on the economic field was one of the subjects discussed today by the military junta during a 2-hour meeting. The following is an official report on the meeting:

Today at 0900 the military junta held a meeting at the navy headquarters, Libertad Building. Present were Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya and Air Force Commander Brig Gen Arturo Lami Dozo.

During the course of the meeting the highest state organ discussed various subjects related to the tasks of the office of the national attorney for administrative investigations. It then discussed the appointment of the governor of Santiago del Estero Province. Further on it disucssed the impact of the conflict with Great Britain on the economic field. The meeting ended at 1100.

Effects of Economic Blockade

PY050931 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Apr 82 Sec 2, p 1

[Editorial: "The Economic Blockade"]

[Text] During the recent meeting of grain exporting countries, Argentina reiterated its protest at the EEC commercial boycott on national exports implemented at Great Britain's request as reprisal for the recovery of the Malvinas. In addition, our delegate pointed out during the meeting in Ottawa that measures of an economic nature, taken for political reasons, only disrupt normal trade procedures. In practice, however, they can easily be dodged. In order to support his statement he pointed out that grain shipments in Argentina continue to be carried out normally.

The negligible impact this economic embargo has had on our grain exports shows that the EEC measure has gone beyond the purposes and attributions of that organization. Therefore, in short, it will not have the effective support of those very countries which approved it. The virtual failure of this blockade -- which adds to the ground and air blockade that support the British diplomatic action -- also reveals how the European nations understand the reasons behind our country's territorial claims and how they do not feel inclined to apply any sanctions.

It is also worth mentioning the position taken by businessmen of Latin American countries in view of the unjustifiable attempt at economic repression proposed by Great Britain. "We offer Argentina the food products of our people and we offer to divert our purchases in order to buy Argentine products which may have sales problems on other markets," said the president of the Latin American Association of Industries and Food, Tomas Socias Lopez. He said this organization comprises 5,000 businessmen and that in order to carry out this decision effectively it not only has the support of the appropriate means but that it will also have, without restrictions, the help of the Venezuelan Government.

As the Argentine representative in Ottawa said, it cannot be denied that the boycott is going to create some problems for our exports. There are going to be higher costs for shipping, commissions and procedures derived from the so-called triangular operations which, to avoid the blockade, are carried out, in this case, with the help of third countries. Due to the need to sell our export surplus, the government legitimately can decide to increase trade links with countries or regions which do not belong to the Western world. Even if this does not imply sharing ideas or policies, it would not be appropriate for the country to weaken the commercial contacts that traditionally have kept us linked to the world of Western democracies.

In conclusion it should be pointed out, as an adverse factor derived from the blockade, that there is a possibility of losing foreign markets which have been obtained -- particularly in the industrial sector -- after long years of patient negotiations and trials.

FEDERAL JUDGE ACQUITS CANADIAN REPORTERS

PY050918 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0450 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] Comodoro Rivadavia, 4 May (TELAM) -- Federal Judge Carlos Alberto Saenz Almagro today acquitted the reporters of Canadian television (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) in the trial that began 17 April following their detention for presumed violation of the national security law.

In a court session tonight, U.S. citizen Lemuel Serrell Hillman (34), John Roger Axelson (30), Canadian, David Robert Wilson (42), Canadian, and Ricardo Horacio Rivarola (37), Argentine, listened to the sentence, by which they were declared not guilty of all charges, in the presence of other members of the court and translators.

The judge, felt, however, that there existed impropriety on the part of the accused in view of the current situation in the country, and concluded that the proceedings do not affect their good names and honor.

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST LEADER DIES -- Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (NA) -- Orested Ghioldi, a communist leader, died here today. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1915 GMT 12 Apr 82 PY]

ARMY DENIES TIES TO SUSPECT ARRESTED IN PERU

PY041328 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Army General Command yesterday afternoon issued a note denying press reports from abroad. The denial states that (Hugo Rolando Vascope), who has been arrested in Lima by the police on charges of using two passports -- one of them issued to (Enrique Suarez Hurtado) -- neither belongs nor has he ever belonged to the Army Intelligence Services.

The army command adds that the denial clarifies a report datelined in Lima and sent by the (?PRESS SERVICE) news agency. The note also sates that (Vascope) is an individual who is trying to abuse the good faith of Peruvian authorities.

LARGE-SCALE CRACKDOWN ON DRUG TRAFFIC REPORTED

PY040957 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 25 Apr (AFP) -- Carlos Soliz, a former mayor of the city of Montero -- Santa Cruz Department -- 1,000 km east of here, is one of the leading members of the international drug traffic ring and the owner of three cocaine factories, it was disclosed here today. The disclosure was made by a cocaine courier captured by the armed forces during a large scale operation launched in El Chapare (at the center of the country) and in Santa Cruz.

It was learned that the operation is being carried out under the guidance of U.S. experts and with the participation of the Ustarez Regiment, the Special Operations Center (paratroopers), the naval force and experts in narcotics. Peasants of the areas in which the military dragnet operation is taking place have charged that uniformed personnel had raped two girls in Cochabamba and had taken their money. Therefore, they have filed the appropriate charges befor the courts.

STOPPAGES, STRIKES SHAKE NATION, PROMPT CONCERN

Oil Workers, Health Care

PY050916 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] The country continues to be shaken by stoppages, strikes and hunger strikes as a result of the economic measures recently taken by General Torrelio's military regime. While a commission of experts from the International Monetary Fund is making a last evaluation of the economic situation of the country before the signing of the standby grant for $119 million needed by the country to meet its imperative needs, the petroleum workers have called a 48-hour strike to begin today at 2400, claiming a preferential treatment for the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) that will allow it to continue its petroleum prospection, exploration and exploitation works. Do the workers of that sector, who ask for a preferential treatment for the foremost oil company of the country, prefer a direct price increase for hydrocarbons? Because there is no money in the treasury vaults to meet their demands. The man in the street is asking himself: What will be the position of General Torrelio's military regime on the demands of the YPFB workers?

Furthermore, the hospital personnel have declared an indefinite strike as of midnight today, Tuesday, asking for a basic salary of 15,000 pesos which they say they need to face their basic necessities.

The meeting of commanders of large and small military units and institutes was opened today, Tuesday, at 0800. The meeting will study the steps to be taken by the armed forces government in the immediate future to implement the democratic process. The opening speech was given by President Celso Torrelio. The meeting is held behind closed doors at Miraflores Headquarters. The military meeting has caused expectation in the nation.

Health Sector Strike Scored

PY041326 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] During a press conference, Public Health Under Secretary (Oscar Serrati) has said that the position of health sector workers -- who have decreed a nationwide indefinite strike -- lacks coherence because practically all their demands have been met.

Transportation Halts

PY040745 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Workers of the public transport sector were forced to begin a stoppage of activities decreed by the workers of the Bolivian Government oil deposits [YPFB] for a period of 48 hours.

This virtual stoppage was caused by the lack of fuel in the gas stations in the city, which could be aggravated tomorrow, Tuesday, creating serious difficulties in all productive sectors of the country.

(Angel Recque), leader of the drivers confederation, explained the situation in these terms: [Begin (Recque) recording] We know that the rank and file committee of the YPFB workers union had decreed a 48-hour stoppage of activities. This event automatically affects our transport sector because fuel is essential for the movement of the transport means, and the transport secretary has been informed about this problem. He told us that negotiations are being carried out to solve this problem and to prevent the fuel shortage to the public transport sector. [end recording]

He explained that this problem by no means involves a strike of the transportation workers, and much less does it imply solidarity with the YPFB workers. But we were forced to stop due to lack of fuel.

The drivers leader also stated that an evaluation committee is still studying their demands regarding payments to the importing companies. There is no deadline for these studies, but the issue is still worrying the workers in this sector, (Recque) stated.

[Begin (Recque) recording] We have absolutely no idea Mr Journalist, and I regret to say, but so far, the mechanisms and means to solve these problems have not been sought out. We are facing the same situation of despair within the union, because the economic disaster that is affecting the transport sector is well known to the people and to the government, and that this chaos, this disaster is also affecting the importing companies and the banks as well. [end recording]

FIGUEIREDO CABLES GALTIERI ON WARSHIP LOSS

PY042324 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo this afternoon sent the following telegram to his Argentine counterpart Leopoldo Galtieri: Deeply shocked by the regrettable news on the loss of many human lives with the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano. I want to express that the suffering that is affecting so many Argentine families is also shared by the Brazilian people. At this moment of grief, I want to extend to the Argentine people, through your excellency, the most sincere expression of sympathy of the Brazilian people, and the most fervent desire for the urgent reestablishment of peace and harmony.

VICE PRESIDENT URGES CEASE-FIRE, NEGOTIATIONS

PY040150 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] After delivering a lecture at a congress on large energy-generating dams, Vice President Auerliano Chaves was interviewed journalists. The vice president referred to the Argentine-British crisis by saying that Brazil's position is the correct one since it recognizes Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas, although he believes that the question ought to have been solved through diplomatic action. He then added that the firing of cannons had better stop to permit sitting at the negotiation table.

AIR MINISTER ON U.S. STANCE, EMBRAER PLANES

PY050550 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 May 82 p 14

[Text] Brasilia -- (O GLOBO) -- In a statement to O GLOBO, Air Minister Delio Jardim de Matos yesterday warned the United States that by supporting Great Britain in the Malvinas crisis it has provoked "a very dangerous event." According to the minister, the U.S. position "could provoke an anti-American sentiment among Latin American peoples."

"I would have preferred for the United States to remain neutral so that, as a superpower, it could help achieve peace between the two countries which are contending over the Malvinas," the minister said. He added that by adopting an openly pro-British position the Americans give the impression that Haig "already had a preconceived idea" when he was attempting to negotiate peace.

The minister said that "an important lesson" should be learned from the South Atlantic crisis:

"It (the crisis) shows us that we have to rely on ourselves, that a country can only be militarily strong if it is economically rich. We, the military ministers, have a great deal to think about. Although we want Brazil to achieve the highest possible development with a minimum of security, we ought to conduct a survey of what we have in our armed forces. Running parallel to development should be our efforts toward achieving greater security.

The air minister said that the South Atlantic incidents have led the Brazilian high-ranking officers to think "about a better equipped armed forces which would be better prepared to comply with their constitutional duties."

The minister denied that four Bandeirantes planes -- manufactured by the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER] -- had been obtained by Argentina through negotiations in which the Brazilian Air Force [FAB] was involved and that they were being used in the Malvinas war. The Buenos Aires newspaper LA PRENSA reported that the Bandeirantes planes had patticipated in "reconaissance missions" but noted that they were fully equipped with artillery weaponry.

EMBRAER Commercial Director Ozilio Carlos da Silva also denied in Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo, the participation of the Brazilian planes in the war. He confirmed, however, that negotiations were being conducted with Argentina:

"While negotiations are being intensified, delivery of the planes depends on legal procedures for having the federal government transfer ownership of the planes to EMBRAER," he said. He noted that a final agreement and delivery of the planes will take place "in the next 10 days."

Any sale of materiel is normally handled directly by EMBRAER upon clearing it with the National Security Council in this case the FAB's involvement was necessary due to the fact that the factory has no planes ready for delivery now and thus planes which are already being used will be delivered.

According to Ozilio da Silva, the state of war between Argentina and Great Britain, according to international conventions, will not affect the negotiations for the Bandeirantes sale because it had been authorized by the Brazilian Government before the first shot was fired.

Ozilio da Silva also noted that Argentina has no trained pilots to fly the Bandeirantes and thus it will be necessary for them to take at least a 3-week training period, which, however, will not start until negotiations are concluded.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT U.S. 11 MAY

PY041715 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 4 May (AFP) — Today a spokesman of the presidency stated that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will visit the United States as of 11 May. In this way the spokesman denied rumors on the possible cancellation due to the crisis over the Malvinas Islands. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry considers that this visit could be useful since Brazil, which has adopted a moderate position regarding the conflict, could be the spokesman of the Latin American countries' concerns over the future of inter-American relations. The Brazilian delegation which will travel to the United States will be comprised of 21 personalities, among them eight ministers of state.

After his official visit to Washington from 12 to 14 May, President Figueiredo will travel to Cleveland, Ohio, for a medical checkup.

PLANNING MINISTER NETO OBTAINS LOANS IN BRITAIN

PY050445 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Apr 82 p 25

[Excerpt] Brasilia — During the 5-day visit to Great Britain which concluded yesterday, Planning Minister Delfim Neto attended the signing of loan contracts totaling $494.5 million, of which $354.5 million will be in currency and $140 million in "suppliers credits." Lloyds Banks President E.Y. Wittle yesterday told the minister that "Brazil continues to have credit with the international financial community because it is a country which manages its debts correctly and maintains a long term growth plan from which it has not departed despite the problems that have been affecting the world economy."

The National Merchant Marine Superintendency (SUNAMAM) alone yesterday concluded financing contracts amounting to $279.5 million. Of this total, $219.5 million are loans which, according to Minister Neto, will be earmarked for placing orders with Brazilian shipyards to carry on the shipbuilding program. SUNAMAM will also received $60 million in "suppliers credits" for the purchase of two "roll-on roll-off" ships to be built in Great Britain and $80 million for the acquisition of equipment for the merchant marine.

COMMENTARY SCORES GALTIERI LETTER TO PINOCHET

PY041702 Santiago Chile HOY 21-27 Apr 82 p 48

[Commentary by Mario Arnello: "The Noose Around the Hangman's Neck"]

[Text] The letter that President Galtieri has sent to President Pinochet, on the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, needed a clarifying, worthy and serious reply from the Chilean Government. This reply outlines the international principles that Chile permanently maintains through a conduct that is in keeping with them.

That letter has already been made known to the public, and it deserves a free and spontaneous commentary that will put forward things as they are.

The long letter by the Argentine president contains overwhelming assertions.

We are not referring to those paragraphs in which he explains his personal approach to the conflict and its origin; neither do we refer to that paragraph in which he asserts that they have never waged wars that have given them territorial conquests. This assertion might well be the source of disagreements or polemical interpretations of historical events which specifically concern the Paraguayans or Brazilians.

We do, however, refer to his assertion that Argentina "has submitted to arbitration -- many times to the detriment of its own interests -- the territorial issues that could not be previously resolved through negotiated compromises."

It is not easy to undertsand what was the purpose of President Galtieri including that paragraph in his letter. This is so, especially when it was Argentina which never accepted to refer the Malvinas conflict, neither to arbitration nor to the international court. Moreover, although it is to be thought that identical letters were sent to the other Latin American chiefs of state, a minimum amount of care required such expressions to be omitted from the letter to the president of Chile.

An old-time fable warns that the noose around the hangman's neck must never be mentioned. It is unbelievable that the Argentine Government should have been unaware of this warning.

Has it forgotten that in 1978 Argentina refused to observe the award on the Beagle? That it set a dangerous international precedent on attempting to unilaterally declare it irreversably null and void? That it made a threat straight away to use force in an attempt to impose a situation which was contrary to the one the award had acknowledged?

But, in addition to that triple violation of international law, he should have borne in mind that shortly after taking over the presidency of the Republic of Argentina, he hastened to denounce the treaty on legal settlement to disputes that was signed with Chile at Argentina's suggestion in 1972, and that his warmongering Foreign Minister Costa Mendez contended that they could not feel themselves bound by "outdated papers."

And, to conclude, I can recall that the people's mediation has not yet prospered after 3 years, due to the Argentine lack of enthusiasm regarding acceptance of the pope's proposal.

Therefore, it is not with a letter of this type that one can be convinced that Argentina is willing to act in accordance with international law, reason and justice. What is needed is facts.

As for Chile, those facts are none other than the total rectification of that incorrect conduct and, consequently, they imply the express acknowledgment of the 1978 award and the legal consequences thereof, the acceptance in good faith of the 1881 treaty and acknowledgment of Chilean sovereignty over the islands located south of the Beagle, and permitting the papal mediation to be successful within its true framework, and to be conducive to a legal and just maritime delimitation of the waters of the South Atlantic.

FOREIGN MINISTER PLEDGES NEUTRALITY IN CRISIS

PY050145 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Chile will cooperate with any initiative for peace between Great Britain and Argentina, Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated today, adding Chile wishes that a peaceful solution can be found as soon as possible. The Chilean foreign minister noted that Chile will assist any initiative leading to such an objective, whether the initiative is taken by international organizations or by friendly governments.

Galdames explained that Chile is in a position of neutrality and makes itself available for any peace initiative calling for cooperation to promote negotiations. He then said that he deeply deplores that the conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain has been escalated to so grave a level that is causing the loss of lives. Rojas Galdames made these remarks in reference to the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano.

He also stressed the attitude of the Chilean Navy in dispatching the icebreaker Pardo to assist in the rescue of survivors, adding that such attitude comes to show the great spirit of seamen as well as that of the Chilean Navy. He concluded by saying that that solidarity will always prevail because they know what is like to live through such difficult moments.

Beagle Negotiations Unaffected

PY050315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 May (AFP) -- Chilean Ambassador to the Vatican City Hector Riesle stated here that the conflict over the Malvinas Islands in the South Atlantic will not affect the negotiations between Chile and Argentina to overcome the dispute over the Beagle Channel, in which Pope John Paul II is acting as mediator.

We must look hopefully at the reactivation of the mediation process, Ambassador Riesle stated at the end of a meeting with President Augusto Pinochet. The ambassador added that what is happening between Argentina and Great Britain does not directly affect the talks which are developing.

Riesle briefed the chief of state directly on the new dynamics acquired by the mediation as of 23 April when Pope John Paul II received the delegations of the two countries and urged them to begin the preparation of a treaty which will put an end to the conflict.

The ambassador indicated that he will return to Vatican City within the next few hours.

TEN POLITICAL ACTIVISTS DETAINED IN CHILEAN

PY040838 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Chillan, Chile, 28 Apr (AFP) -- Ten persons with leftist leanings were detained by security agents on charges of having violated the state internal security law, it was reported today in this city located 400 km south of Santiago.

The detainees, who were charged by police with having close ties with the outlawed Communist Party, are two teachers, two government employees, four workers and two students. The Chilean human rights commission filed a request for court protection (habeas corpus) at the courts on behalf of the detainees.

Political activities have been banned in Chile, since the military coup that overthrew the late President Salvador Allende in 1973.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR UK CAUSES 'DISAPPOINTMENT'

PY050658 Asuncion TRIBUNE in Spanish 3 May 82 p 5

[Editorial: "The Mask Is Off"]

[Text] The U.S. Government decision to support its ally, Great Britain, in the Malvinas Islands conflict has caused great annoyance throughout Latin America.

There are political considerations that the United States should have kept in mind in making this decision. Although we know that there are strong ties binding the United States to Great Britain -- after all, it is its motherland -- we also know that the United States has responsibilities toward all other nations of the Americas.

Therefore, from a formal point of view, there was no need to openly express support for a noncontinental power while adopting a position against a Latin American nation which, despite all the faults that may be noted against it, is still part of the American continent.

It has been stated more than once that governments do not adjust their positions to principles but to their own interests. We thought that what the Germans had the sincerity of describing as "realpolitik" and the French of Louis XIV as "reasons of state" was a thing of the past. But this is not the case. It still has quite a real currency. Jeremy Bentham is justifiably called the father of the philosophy that self-interest should rule the conduct of men. And the U.S. Government decision is a perfect example of this.

It is true in principle that Argentina committed a reproachable action on 2 April when it took by force what legally belongs to it. In view of an accomplished fact, there was no reason to react with force to a stiuation which at no time really violates the legal status of the Malvinas. Moreover, there have been no reports that Argentine troops have violated the legitimate interests of the Malvinas settlers or carried out pillage or any activity that violates the rules of human relations.

In view of this, the deployment of the British fleet and the U.S. support for Great Britain is nothing more than a vengeful act mimicking a western movie. Although inadmissible, this is a fact. But the material cannot be separated from the spiritual. The Argentine people believe their cause is legitimate. The British believe there is no justification for endangering human lives over a few islands more than 13,000 km away.

Therefore, it would not be strange if the proverbial David and Goliath confrontation is reenacted in this century. After all, very recently the Vietnamese people, who did count on communist support, of course, taught a hard lesson to those who fight without the conviction of a just cause. And a parallel example of this would be the case of Afghanistan. Therefore material weakness does not always mean complete weakness, nor does material superiority mean moral superiority. And these are also facts.

But regardless of what the outcome will be of the situation over which we are greatly concerned -- with good reason -- the U.S. Government decision has caused deep disappointment among the nations of the Americas. Everybody belived that since the United Staets is an ally of the two parties involved in the dispute, it would not side with either of them; that it would remain neutral and uphold the image of a champion standing for justice, regardless of any other consideradtion. But this has not been the case.

Therefore this means that no one, no matter how just his cause, can place his hopes on the United States. Moreover it is very likely that it will probably take sides with its own interests in mind. But the fault -- if it can be so called -- of Latin Americans lies precisely in the fact that we tend to let ourselves be guided by our emotions, disregarding the facts of a hedonist way of life. But we have to learn the lesson sometime. Today it is Argentina's turn. We have already had a lesson in the negotiations conducted by Mr Braden, who, while representing the hedonist interests of a U.S. oil company, was acting as a "mediator" in a cruel war [the Chaco war] we were waging not long ago. Although it is true that history does not repeat itself, we should learn our lessons. This is the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the brutal frankness expressed by force.

Conflict Tests Pan-Americanism

PY041512 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 3 May 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Pan-Americanism Is Being Tested"]

[Text] From the results of the voting at the OAS, the Latin American reaction to the position adopted by the United States, which abstained from voting at the regional organization, the development of the bellicose actions in the Malvinas since the attacks that were initiated by joint British forces on 1 May at 0440, and from the war risks and economic damage that threaten other countries of the continental community -- including Paraguay -- it seems entirely logical that from now on it will be very difficult to speak of Pan-Americanism or of reciprocal assistance within the framework of the Americas -- we repeat: of the Americas. From now on it will not be easy either to invoke the Monroe Doctrine, whose golden rule is "America for the Americans," meaning that an end was put to the typically European imperialism and colonialism, as well as to extracontinental pressures and aggression.

However, this is not the time to be pessimistic, but to be persistent, despite the difficulties, the vested interests, and the differences over which the great powers speculate in order to exert pressure or to get a personal benefit out of the situation, for we are seeing all sorts of things in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the islands in the South Atlantic. If we can no longer be indifferent toward this conflict, for it involves the basic principle of solidarity among nations that share a common origin in a well-determined geographical area, and whose destiny is to march together along the paths of peace and of harmony, far more than justified is our getting concerned over and interested in this conflict, which is viewed as a serious and dangerous crack in the unity and coherence of the Western world. We say this in this way in opposition to the ominous worldwide danger posed by communism, whose "internationalist" philosophy is in keeping with the aberrant guidelines of imperialism and of colonialism, as is known by the countries that are now behind all types of curtains.

But communist aggression, as the "ultima ratio" for their objectives of domination, is not only directed toward Europe and the United States, nor does it only act as a counterpart to NATO, but it conducts exploitations in varying degrees of danger throughout the world. Precisely here in the continent, besides the case of Central America and of the Caribbean, where there are Marxist regimes and violence due to the expansion of that ideology, we have very serious past and present situations that have affected or which affect the majority of the South American countries, if not to say all of them -- from the Colombian guerrillas down to the extremist escalations that the South American countries had to face, especially Uruguay and Argentina.

In a conflict situation between the free world and the totalitarian, the need for that unity and coherence which is now being undermined in the weak flank of the South American Atlantic latitudes would be viewed as highly important.

This was the case with the situation that inspired and urged the signing of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and which is similar to the events that are occurring at present. It is to be hoped that this will not be forgotten, because it would be at the cost of distrust, frustration and resentment that would undermine the unit and coherence of those nations that have endeavored to build a pan-Americanism, whose full recogniition should be a guarantee of legal equality for all the nations and of respect for their integrity and sovereignty.

PARAGUAYAN MERCHANT SHIP REPORTED NEAR FALKLANDS

PY050452 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] The Minas Cue national merchant ship under the command of Capt Carlos Miguel Jimenez will be sailing on 5 May near the Malvinas conflict zone on its way to Valparaiso, Chile. It will be arriving in Bahia Blanca this afternoon. Officials of the Guarani Navigation Company said that during the last contact with the ship's captain he said he was having problems because Argentine officials are not reporting on the weather conditions.

This is why the ship is a few miles from the continental coast and with the continual assistance of radar at night. The ship is also trying to contact merchant ships coming from the south to get weather reports.

Juan Diego Kraig, vice president of the Guarani Navigation Company said the ship will be crossing the Strait of Magellan 6-7 May.

Kraig said: "Whatever the captain decides to do, the company will support him all the way: if he decides to anchor to wait for better security conditions, that is up to him."

Kraig also said that so far the ship is sailing normally except for the problems with the weather reports. He said, however, that the ships with foreign flags should not have any problems crossing the Malvinas conflict zone.

ARIAS PROTESTS UK SINKING OF ARGENTINE CRUISER

PY050125 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0106 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Lima, 4 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Peruvian Government today formally lodged a protest with Great Britain over the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, which it termed a highly censurable act of war.

Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella summoned British Ambassador in Lima Charles Wallace to hand him the note in which the Peruvian Government expresses its sentiments of protest and condemnation over the incident. The note states that the sinking of the cruiser by a British submarine in South Atlantic waters entailed the sacrifice of many human lives. This act of war, which is aggravated by the fact that war has not been formally declared, is all the more censurable for having been perpetrated outside the 200-mile exclusion zone established by the power which caused the incident, states the note released to the local press.

MINISTRY AWAITS ARGENTINE REPLY TO PROPOSAL

PY050108 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2323 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Lima, 4 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peru stated today that it is awaiting a new Argentine reaction to the Peruvian-U.S. proposals for finding a solution to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella told the reporters that the Argentine analysis of the seven-point peace proposal was in an advanced stage and that it was only interrupted by the sinking of an Argentine cruiser in South Atlantic waters.

Arias Stella made these remarks after the departure from Lima of the two envoys of Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri. The two envoys, Gen Hector Iglesias and Adm Roberto Moya, met with President Fernando Belaunde Terry for 90 minutes yesterday and met also with the three ministers of the Peruvian armed forces.

Asked whether Peru would provide military assistance to Argentina in the conflict, Arias Stella stated that President Belaunde had offered to the Buenos Aires government all the support that Argentina may require and request.

Foreign Ministry sources stated that the two Argentine officers brought a message that contains new ideas and suggestions from President Galtieri to his Peruvian counterpart Belaunde.

On Sunday night Argentina publicly rejected the peace proposal prepared by President Belaunde and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Arias Stella said that Argentina had not yet responded due to the attack on the cruiser General Belgrano by a British submarine. The sinking of the cruiser interrupted the advanced studies of the proposals by Argentina, Arias Stella added.

The Peruvian foreign minister described the sinking of the ship as an extremely painful action and more serious yet because it took place in a zone not considered a zone of exclusion by Great Britain itself.

Arias Stella repeated that Peru will not spare efforts to try find a peaceful solution to the conflict which began after the occupation of the islands administered as colonies by Great Britain on 2 April. Expressing concern over the aggravation of the conflict, he said that we have to wait for a reaction, especially from Argentina, in relation to the best means which they may find possible to maintain peace. He added: If Peru can act as a path, we will follow that path with the greatest spirit of solidarity with the Argentine cause and the cause of peace.

AIRLINE TO TRANSPORT PROVISIONS FOR ARGENTINA

PY050455 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Lima, 4 May (AFP) -- The commercial airline Aeroperu [Peruvian State Airlines] ordered all its fleet here today to carry out, from Lima to Buenos Aires, the transport of blood, medicines, food and blankets that the Latin American Front for the Argentine Malvinas [FLAMA -- Frente Latinoamericano Malvinas Argentinas] had been collecting through public calls in solidarity with the South American nation in conflict with Great Britain. Aeroperu adopted this measure in support of the just cause defended by the brotherly Republic of Argentina. In addition to this measure a boycott was ordered here today by the postal workers on all British correspondence. A similar measure was agreed upon last week by Peruvian port and airport workers against British ships and airplanes.

TERRORISTS ATTACK RULING PARTY'S BUILDING

PY040955 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Apr 82 p A-15

[Excerpt] A group of unidentified terrorists yesterday hurled three incendiary bombs at the main door of the Popular Action [AP] headquarters at No 218 Paseo Colon. Earlier the terrorists had hit Civil Guard Angel Diaz Perez in the head with an iron bar. Due to the injuries he sustained, Diaz had to be hospitalized later. The terrorists seized his gun and his personal documents from him. The bombs burned the wooden door, a window and a part of the second floor balcony of the AP headquarters.

BOMB ATTACK REPORTED IN AYACUCHO 17 APR

PY050005 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 18 Apr 82 p 16

[By EXPRESO's correspondent Jose Cayo Romero]

[Text] Arequipa -- A new terrorist attack, this time against the Arequipa Mutual Benefit Society of the Lich Neisser development, has caused damage estimated at 16 million soles. The damage at the building of the Mutual Benefit Society, which is located in front of the National University of San Agustin, was caused by two sticks of dynamite planted at the main door of the building.

The explosions occurred in mid-morning yesterday shortly before the arrival in Ayacucho of Mines and Energy Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski. The Civil Guard has been investigating into the incident and thus far there has been no information about any suspects being detained.

TOQUEPALA COPPER WORKERS END 18-DAY STRIKE

PY040350 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1648 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Lima, 3 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- The 3,600 copperworkers and metalworkers of Toquepala, which is managed by the U.S. enterprise Southern Peru Cooper Corporation, today returned to work after 18 days of strike, the enterprise has reported. A Southern Peru spokesman said that the workers had been on strike since 15 April in demand of wage increases which are now being discussed with the mediation of the Labor Ministry. While the workers demanded a monthly increase equivalent to $100, the enterprise offered only $60. The strike of the copperworkers and metalworkers disrupted the copper refining process and forced the state-owned marketing enterprise to reduce its exports. The spokesman said the workers' decision to return to work was announced last night at the end of a general assembly of their unions. Toquepala, which has an annual production of 100,000 tons of copper, is the second most important copper mine in the country.

PAPER SCORES U.S. 'BETRAYAL' ON FALKLANDS

PY050443 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Apr (AFP) — The U.S. disposition to mediate in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas after having offered its political and logistical support to Great Britain is shocking, if not hypocritical, the afternoon newspaper ULTIMA HORA stated here today. In its editorial, the newspaper wonders whether U.S. President Ronald Reagan was being cynical or naive when he contended that Latin America had not been betrayed [enajenado] after the United States revealed its true game by conveying solidarity with its longtime ally.

ULTIMA HORA reproached the United States for the position it adopted at the consultative meetings of American foreign ministers at which it trampled on its earlier commitments. In this regard, the newspaper states that this incident will have negative consequences on Latin American relations with the United States, "the presumed continental ally and leader."

The editorial states that wherever a power vacuum occurs or leadership crisis takes place another leadership might emerge. It notes that it is very unlikely for Latin America to accept the tutelage of the Soviet Union because of its democratic tradition, its struggle for freedom and its respect for man as the center of the universe.

Finally, ULTIMA HORA refers to obsolete geopolitical principles which consider Central American and Caribbean countries as the U.S. underbelly and the South American countries as the U.S. backyard.

TERRITORIAL SEA GUARDED BY FOUR NAVY SHIPS

PY031306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1225 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Maldonado, Uruguay, 3 May (TELAM) — According to information released here by Cdr Rodolfo Grolero, prefect of the local port, four units of the national navy are guarding the sovereignty of the Uruguayan territorial sea. The prefect identified the four vessels as being the minesweeper Rio Negro, the destroyers Uruguay and Artigas and the corvette Pedro Campbell. Navy Commander in Chief Vice Adm Rodolfo Invidio and Naval Prefect Rear Adm Jose Pedro Imizcoz visited this port during the weekend. An imaginary line from Punta del Este Port to Buenos Aires Port divides the Uruguayan-Argentine territorial sea.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS WEEKLY CLOSED FOR 8 WEEKS

PY040954 Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Apr (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Government has closed the weekly OPCION (of the Christian Democratic Party) on charges of campaigning for the outlawed Socialist Party.

In a communique released tonight, the government states that the above party has been an illegal association since 1973 when it was dissolved. In its resolution part, the document orders that the publication be closed for 8 weeks and entrusts compliance of this measure to the chief of police.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON EFFORT TO SUPPORT ARGENTINA

PA041957 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1754 GMT 4 May 82

[Panamanian Foreign Ministry communique issued 3 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] This morning a meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry. It was attended by the chiefs of Latin American diplomatic missions, military attaches, and a representative of the National Guard. President Aristides Royo, Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, Public Works Minister Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque and Lt Col Marcos Justines were also present.

The countries that were represented at the meeting are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. At the beginning of the meeting President Royo mentioned the justified alarm on the Latin American continent over yesterday's condemnable attack and sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano by the British Navy in the South Atlantic, within the geographic security zone defined in Article 4 of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] of Rio de Janeiro of 1947 and outside the 200-nautical mile radius around the Malvinas Islands which is the maritime exclusion zone arbitrarily set by Great Britain.

The deaths of more than 600 Argentine sailors in an unprecedented and deceitful attack is cause for mourning not only in Argentina but throughout America and deserves world-wide repudiation and condemnation because it is a crime against humanity, President Royo stressed.

The Panamanian Government informed the representatives of the participating countries that it will take steps to reaffirm Latin American feelings of solidarity and cooperation and will submit for the consideration of these governments the measures that the Latin American states can adopt to force the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to cease the hostilities underway against Argentina in the South Atlantic. The UK was aware of the risks entailed; it realized that the serious incidents provoked by the British Navy are exacerbating the conflict and provoking a worldwide conflagration.

The Panamanian Government will intensify efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, bearing in mind Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands as well as the interests of the residents; will strive for the lifting of the coercive economic and political measures implemented by the EEC, the United States and other states to the detriment of the Argentine people, because they are opposed to international law; and will ask the governments to consider the urgent need for reciprocal consultations regarding the measures that should be adopted to help Argentina, for the common defense of the Latin American states and for the reestablishment of the peace and security of the continent.

INCIDENTS IN PROTEST AGAINST BRITAIN DETAILED

PA041518 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 May 82 p 1

[By Migdalia Fuentes and Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] The student protests against Great Britain in Panama City reached their peak last night when members of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] threw a molotov cocktail and red paint at the residence of the British ambassador located some 80 meters from the Newsmen's Club.

The students, members of the committee of solidarity with Argentina, who had gathered in the newsmen's club, decided to hold a demonstration in front of the diplomatic residence. However, they were repelled by anti-riot units of the National Guard.

A diplomatic source told LA PRENSA that British Ambassador S. Stephenson, his wife and four other people who were in the residence, were unhurt.

Twelve people were injured by pellets in the incident. They were taken to the emergency room of the Santo Tomas Hospital by Alvis Santana, second lieutenant no 8351 of the National Guard's "Doberman" group.

The wounded are Miguel Montenegro, 17 years old; Ricardo Fernandez, 25; Vielka Perez, 22; Sandra Cortez, 22; Yazmina Isaza, 20; Xiomara Hamburgo, 28; Dora Saez, 23; Clara Cortez, 18; Aldelfa del Carmen Carrasco, 28; Emiliano Barria, 25; Adeilado Lorenzo, 24; and Enma Xiomara Vasquez, 27. One of the wounded women, who is pregnant, was treated in the intensive care unit.

The demonstrators later went to RPC Television Channel 4 to express their position concerning the incidents. Late last night both the residence of the British ambassador and the RPC Television installations were guarded by the National Guard.

Ricardo Fernandez, university leader of the FEP, protested the National Guard's action and said that "despite all the incidents that might occur, the students will always maintain their struggle over the Malvinas issue until the British colonialists leave."

He said that the National Guard should "support the struggle of the Argentine people who gave us their support in the recovery of the Canal Zone."

Yesterday morning, students from the Artes y Oficios, Instituto Rubiano, Comercial Panama and Fermin Naudeau secondary schools picketed the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. support for Great Britain. While FEP leaders were addressing the students, a stone was thrown at the embassy so the National Guard intervened and stopped the attack.

Some students were arrested and were later released. The students subsequently marched to the Foreign Ministry and demanded a break in diplomatic and trade relations with Great Britain. They were received by Deputy Minister Jose Cabrera, who told the students that he would take their demand to the central government.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO PROPOSES RELOCATING OAS HEADQUARTERS

PA041937 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] In a letter that President Rodrigo Carazo has sent to all the chiefs of state of the continent and to Luis Alberto Monge, president-elect of Costa Rica, he analyzes the efforts that have been made to maintain peace in the South Atlantic. He notes that all these efforts have failed and for this reason, the Costa Rican Government believes that UN mechanisms for maintaining international peace and security must be implemented immediately. He notes that the United Nations must now adopt the necessary measures to secure compliance with all the terms of UN Security Council resolution 502.

In President Carazo's opinion, a new regional problem has arisen: U.S. partiality in the conflict, which has cracked hemispheric solidarity, represents a harsh blow to the inter-American system and endangers the very future of the OAS and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR.

Carazo cautions that Costa Rica, a country that has no army, has placed its international security in the hands of the Inter-American system; therefore, the danger looming over this system represents a threat to our very security.

The president points out that the U.S. Government's decision has been received with amazement and pain throughout the continent and it is obvious that as a result of that decision there will be resentment, tension and difficulties between that country and many Latin American nations. Those tensions and other difficulties, President Carazo adds, will have serious consequences on the future of continental institutionality. In view of these circumstances, it is necessary to again discuss the problem of where the OAS headquarters should be and whether it is advisable for that headquarters to remain in Washington.

The president adds in his letter that it could be advisable to move the OAS headquarters to a country that offers optimum conditions for its operation. For example, that country should be small, of absolute neutrality, on the continent, of acknowledged social and political stability and, especially, capable of serving as a link between all the member states.

Costa Rica offers those optimum conditions. President Carazo has not offered Costa Rica as the future host of the OAS because this should be done by the new government; but he has hinted that this should be done. He notes that, objectively speaking, Costa Rica is one of the American nations that offers ideal conditions for hosting the OAS since it is in the heart of America, it has deep democratic traditions and respect for the fundamental rights of humankind.

President Carazo concludes his letter by saying that for the sake of the future of the OAS, he asks that this idea be considered in order to prevent the destruction of a great American effort that for years has served as a path of peace for the continent.

Carazo's Move Supported

PA050223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0101 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 4 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus is of the opinion that the incidents in the Malvinas are becoming "extremely dangerous" and that the fast pace of the developments are increasing the risks against world peace. "We believe and trust that the United Nations, through the means available to it, will begin to function immediately and manage to halt this war of unforeseeable proportions," the foreign minister told ACAN-EFE.

Regarding the added problem caused in the continent by U.S. support of Great Britain, Niehaus said that this attitude has caused "a breakup of inter-American solidarity." The position of any country of the continent, going against this system, questions and endangers its very existence, according to the foreign minister.

Regarding the proposal made this morning by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo to the other chiefs of state of America to consider the transfer of the OAS headquarters to another country, Niehaus explained that it does not involve trying to exclude the United States from the organization.

"The significance of the idea expounded by Carazo is to save the OAS, with the United States included, within a more realistic framework bearing in mind the obstacles and problems that have emerged. Costa Rica considers," the minister added, "America to be a single continent and that, although it is true there are differences, and that even greater problems will occur now, the OAS must continue as it was conceived."

Niehaus noted that "the government believes that instead of separating ourselves from the United States, we must seek redefinitions of positions which jointly, will permit all Americans to seek a more effective organization which will demonstrate a clear and effective continental solidarity."

The foreign minister added that advantage must be taken of changing headquarters to undertake a study of the operations of the organization for the past few years so as to eventually introduce a reorganization which will render it more effective. "The transfer would not solve everything, but it would be the beginning of a positive effort," the Costa Rican minister said supporting a proposal made to this effect today by President Rodrigo Carazo to other American chiefs of state.

CARAZO URGES JOINT EFFORTS ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

PA050148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0020 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 4 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa R¹can President Rodrigo Carazo called today on the chiefs of state of America to aid in finding peace in the Malvinas conflict, which he termed "grave" and "extremely dangerous" for the world. "In view of the gravity of the incidents, the Costa Rican Government considers that the mechanisms provided for in the UN Charter should immediately be implemented to maintain peace and international security."

Carazo noted that "at this moment it behooves the universal organization (the United Nations) to adopt pertinent measures to safeguard the effectiveness of resolution 502 of the UN Security Council in all its terms." The chief of state indicated that Costa Rica has sought, since the outset of the conflict, solutions respecting legality and international law.

EL SALVADOR

MINISTERS OF NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT APPOINTED

PA042239 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1818 GMT 4 May 82

[By Raul Beltran]

[Excerpt] Political party leaders have reached an agreement by which the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, the National Conciliation Party, PCN, and the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, will each have a right to 4 ministries, and 4 independent political leaders will be appointed to another 4 ministries, to make a total of 16 ministries in what is called the government of national unity.

Following are the names of the ministers who already have been appointed:

Agriculture and livestock minister	Manuel Meison Yudice, ARENA
Defense and public security minister	Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, Independent
Economy minister	Samuel Bicard, ARENA
Education minister	Carlos Aquilino Duarte, PDC
Finance minister	Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, Independent
Justice minister	Arturo Mendez Azahar, PCN
Minister of the presidency	Francisco Jose Guerrero, PCN
Public works minister	Pio Arnulfo Ayala, PCN
Planning minister	Miguel Ernesto Robles, PCN
Public health and social services minister	Dr Fernando Berrios Escobar, ARENA
Foreign affairs minister	Fidel Chavez Mena, PDC
Labor and social welfare minister	Julio Alfredo Samayoa, PDC
Interior minister	Manuel Sermeno, Independent
Foreign trade minister	Benedicto Morataya, ARENA

Still pending are the appointments of the attorney general and the attorney general of the poor.

GUATEMALA

MALDONADO SCHAAD EXPRESSES DISTRUST OF TIAR

PA042233 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Gen Horacio Egberto Maldonado Schaad, interior minister and government junta member, told the press yesterday that he does not trust the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). He said: I think it is only a bunch of dead letters put in a document. It will now have to be tested to see if it works or not.

Maldonado Schaad discussed the Malvinas issue, which was initially discussed by the foreign ministers of the TIAR signatory countries. According to the TIAR, the Latin American nations must support one another in the event of a threat from an extracontinental power.

Maldonado Schaad commented that he has always distrusted these treaties, just as he distrusts the permanent committee of the Central American Defense Council because the countries only support one another "in a poetic manner but when the time comes for the real blows the agreements are sidelined."

SOVIET VISITORS GIVEN POLICE PROTECTION

PA042305 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Gen Horacio Egberto Maldonado Schaad, interior minister and member of the government junta, has announced that two Soviet newsmen visiting Guatemala will be given police protection so that nothing bad happens to them. Nikolai Kepko and Lev Novikov, who arrived in the country from La Paz, Bolivia, will stay here for 10 or 15 days to learn about Guatemala's pre-Colombian culture. They met with Francisco Binanchi Castillo and Sergio Alvaro Contreras Valladares, secretary of public relations and secretary of the junta's private affairs, respectively.

In commenting the Soviet reporters' visit, Maldonado Schaad said that this once more shows that "the government junta has nothing to hide and that Guatemala's doors are open to all those who want to come here and are not involved in illegal activities." He reiterated that the junta has nothing to hide and that the Soviet newsmen can go wherever they please. It must be noted, he concluded, that this is the first time that two newmen from Moscow have visited Guatemala.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

PA041701 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2101 GMT 3 May 82

[Carco Tulio Romero) interview with Honduran Foreign Affairs Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica -- live or recorded; place not given]

[Text] [Romero] Upon his return from Washington, where he participated in the meeting of [signatories of] the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica reiterated Honduras' support of Argentina in the Malvinas Islands conflict. Minister Paz Barnica said the following about this problem of worldwide importance during this exlcusive interview with Cadena Audio Video.

[Paz Barnica] I returned yesterday afternoon from Washington after attending the 20th consultative meeting of foreign ministers which was convened at the request the Argentine Government to discuss the controversy between Argentina and the United Kingdom in connection with the Malvinas Islands. As you know, Honduras position on this question has always been clear. Honduras backs Argentina's claim of sovereientv over the Malvinas Islands. This position was upheld by the Honduran foreign minister in the 20th consultative meeting to which I have referred. The meeting, which was based on the TIAR, resulted in a resolution which was approved by 17 of the 21 TIAR member countries. That is to say, 17 voted in favor of the resolution and there were 4 abstentions. No one voted against it.

The draft of the resolution was submitted by Peru and Brazil and was co-sponsored by Costa Rica and Honduras. The resolution takes into account important initiatives contained in the speech that I delivered as the representative of the constitutional and democratic government of President Suazo Cordova. The resolution is clear and Honduras' position is clear. It leaves no room for misinterpretations. In this case, we ask that Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands be recognized. Honduras has upheld this position for a long time and all that it did on this occasion was to reaffirm it.

However, Honduras emphasized that it condemns the use of force, the threat to use force or any other coercive methods. The Honduran proposal included a request to express solidarity with Argentina regarding Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and to condemn the use of force in international relations. That is to say, Honduras will never condone the use of force. Some sectors have tried to misinterpret this, perhaps in good faith, but very rashly. Honduras also asked that it be emphasized that good faith must prevail in international relations; that colonialism must end in America and that the parties should be urged to achieve a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the conflict. Before the opening and at the end of the meeting, Honduras stressed that the best way to end the conflict is to reach a settlement in which both sides save face.

[Question] Can you tell us, that is, does this new proposal have any bearing on Honduras' proposal to internationalize peace [words indistinct] there have been some adverse comments in this regard?

[Answer] The new proposal does not undermine, but compliments the Honduran proposal to internationalize peace. This is true, because, based on the mechanisms of the inter-American system, Honduras asked that the conflict be settled through peaceful means so there will be peace among states. In other words, Honduras reiterated its request to internationalize peace. We said that Honduras wants to contribute to a settlement of the conflict over the Malvinas Islands in the same way that Honduras is struggling for peace to prevail in Central America. This is because this is the firm position of President Suazo Cordova's constitutional and democratic government and it significantly enhances the image of our country.

[Words indistinct] isolated positions of a controversial nature which we very much respect. In effect, the TIAR came up, that is, was concluded, in 1947 during the time of the cold war. However, in light of more recent events, we should ponder about the circumstances that gave rise to these mechanisms since circumstances have now radically changed. They are broader in spectrum and have produced effects and consequences which are wider in scope than those foreseen at that time.

However, we can state that the resolution which was based on the TIAR and was adopted by a wide majority at the OAS clearly sets forth a spirit of solidarity and cooperation among the American countries, and this is important. It also sets forth -- and this is Honduras' position -- that conflicts must be settled through peaceful means and that Honduras categorically rejects the use of force in international relations. We will never condone the use of force, either domestically or internationally. International affairs are a sensitive matter and must be handled responsibly. Therefore, I applaud any statements which may have been issued to express concern over the handling of international affairs. There must be the certainty that international affairs will be handled with foresight, broadmindedness and a sense of great responsibility in line with national interests.

Additional Comments

PA042230 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 May 82

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica by (Marco Tulio Romero), date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what is your view on the U.S. decision to support Great Britain in the conflict with Argentina?

[Answer] The resolution that the consultative committee approved by 17 votes in favor and 4 abstentions also establishes a coordination mechanism with the United Nations so that the Security Council can intervene more directly in the conflict, based on Resolution No 502, issued by the council itself. The resolution calls for the peaceful solution of this controversy. The U.S. stand, I think, should lead us to reflect on various issues. In the first place, on the feeling of strong unity and solidarity that exists among the Latin American countries.

It should make us reflect on whether the inter-American system mechanisms, such as the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, which was conceived in 1947; the OAS Charter in 1948; and a number of other multilateral legal instruments need a multilateral legal reorganization. We must also reflect on whether we need a reorientation of the inter-American system in order to fully update it.

Also, we must conscientiously and responsibly reflect on whether the circumstances that led to the creation of these collective assistance mechanisms 35 years ago have changed substantially, have a different scope, include different conditions or have had unforeseen effects. In my opinion, the U.S. decision is contrary to the spirit of the resolution recently approved by the Latin American foreign ministers.

[Question] Is your view shared by the rest of the Latin American foreign ministers?

[Answer] No. I am stating my view as foreign minister of Honduras. Honduras maintained a very clear position at the consultative meeting; solidarity or support for Argentina's claim in connection with its sovereign right over the Malvinas; determination to solve that problem by peaceful means; total rejection of measures of force in international relations regardless of their origin. I underscore this in order to avoid misinterpretations. Good faith should prevail in international relations, colonialism should be extinguished from Latin Americ- once and for all, and the negotiations aimed at achieving a peaceful and honorable agreement between the conflicting parties should be resumed.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES OFFICIAL REPORT ON HIJACKING

PA042342 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 May 82

[Press communique issued by the information office of the presidency of the republic in Tegucigalpa on 1 May 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Honduras announces to the nation that the Honduran Armed Forces, fulfilling orders from the president, began operations at 0830 hours of 28 April to counteract the criminal and terrorist action described as a hijacking with the illegal retention of the passengers aboard the Dash-7 plane, registration No HR-ANV of ANSA Enterprises, when it was on a regular flight from La Ceiba, Atlantica, to San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, central district. The plane was hijacked by four criminals who forced the crew to take it to and land at Toncontin International Airport.

From the beginning, the authorities' operation was aimed at maintaining adequate protection and security for the passengers and crew members. Fortunately, this difficult situation concluded on Saturday, 1 May, at 0816 hours with the release of all the passengers safe and sound while the criminals left the country.

Through this means, the government of the republic expresses appreciation to his excellency, the most reverend Msgr Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montessemolo, the apostolic nuncio in Honduras, whose cooperation, determination and valuable mediation permitted the successful culmination of this unfortunate incident. Our thanks to the media for their calm position in the handling of reports on the incidents and their truly impartial way of keeping the people informed.

We recognize the broad and determined cooperation of his excellency, the Mexican ambassador, and other diplomatic missions, as well as other people who cooperated with the country's authorities. The government of the republic expresses its eternal thanks to the crewmen and passengers of the hijacked plane who, by keeping calm and absolutely serene, made rescue operations possible and the hijacking a resounding failure for the hijackers.

The Honduran people have once again shown their high civic attitude and decisiveness in maintaining the climate of peace and liberty they enjoy. The people's unconditional and unanimous support of the constitutional government in its decision not to yield to the criminals' demands constitutes the strongest bulwark in the defense of democracy and the country's laws.

The government of the republic reiterates its unyielding position of guaranteeing the security of all the people through the strict enforcement of the law. Today's hijackers did not get any of their demands. This must be taken into account by those who are trying to disrupt peace and public order. Crime is fought with the weapons supplied by the law and supported by the faith and the will of a people who are willing to defend their system of live and government.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA LEAVES FOR VISIT TO USSR

PA032058 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The coordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, before leaving for Moscow today said the objective of the trip is to strengthen the good and fraternal relations with the USSR. He added that the visit of the delegation headed by him to that socialist nation confirms the policy of nonalignment of the revolutionary government. He also said there are those who have tried to tell us who our friends should be and with whom we should have relations, trying to limit our friendship with the nations of the socialist sector, mainly the USSR.

Arrival Noted

PA041545 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan state delegation led by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the FSLN National Directorate and coordinator of the government junta, was warmly welcomed in Moscow by the CPSU Politburo, Nicaraguan students and the people in general.

Beginning today, the Nicaraguan delegation will carry out an extensive program of activities that include meetings with Supreme Soviet officials. At 1900, Moscow time, during an official dinner in honor of the Nicaraguan delegation, there will be an exchange of speeches by Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of the USSR and Commander of the Revolution, Daniel Ortega on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and government. Here are more details on this from Moscow by Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, director of press and information of the government house:

[Begin recording] From Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union, this is Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, director of press and information of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, reporting to the heroic Nicaraguan people on the arrival in Moscow of the state delegation led by Commander Daniel Ortega.

Thousands of Muscovites greeted the Sandinist people's revolution and cheered Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra as the delegation passed through the [names indistinct] streets on the way from the airport where it was welcomed at exactly [time indistinct], Moscow time, 0200, Managua time, by high-ranking Soviet officials.

The delegation was welcomed by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of the Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister and member of the Politburo; Konstantin Chernenkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Delegations of Soviet workers and a delegation of Nicaraguans who are studying on scholarships in Moscow were also present in the welcoming ceremony.

During the welcome, which was at the level of chiefs of state, there was a ceremony in which the three branches of the Soviet Armed Forces, the infantry, air force and navy, participated. There was an impressive military parade in honor of the visiting Nicaraguan delegation.

The delegation then left for the Kremlin, where it is staying. During the trip there, thousands of people lined the sidewalks waving Soviet and Nicaraguan flags while they cheered the Sandinist people's revolution and Commander of the Revolution, Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

The delegation's intense program includes the laying of a floral wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier near the Kremlin and a tour of the Kremlin. At 1800, Moscow time, the first talks will be held. Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, will participate in those talks. At 1930, Moscow time, there will be an official reception which will be attended by Brezhnev among other personalities of the Soviet Government. All the members of the Nicaraguan delegation will naturally attend this reception.

The second round of talks will be held tomorrow and there might be a press conference at the international press center in Moscow. In subsequent days the Nicaraguan delegation will visit Leningrad and the capital of Georgia. These visits will last several days.

So the state visit of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government's delegation led by Commander of the Revolution, Daniel Ortega has begun in Moscow. This has been a report for the Nicaraguan people from Moscow. We announce that tonight through the Sandinist television system we will air film of today's activities. Revolutionary greetings from Moscow. [end recording]

ORTEGA LEADS STATE DELEGATION ON USSR VISIT

For Moscow reportage on the activities in the USSR of the state delegation led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, and coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 4 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEFENSE MINISTER HUMBERTO ORTEGA MAKES SPEECH

PA300600 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Speech by Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra on 28 April at the Ruben Dario theater in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Companero members of the FSLN National Directorate, of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, of the Sandinist People's Army high staff, of the Interior Ministry; Companero leaders of our mass organizations; leaders of the Sandinist Workers Federation; companeros of the Sandinist defense committees; brothers of the border patrol; brother officers; noncommissioned officer and soldiers of our armed forces; on behalf of the Sandinist People's Army, of the army's reservists, of the loyal Sandinist people's militias, we initially wish today to reiterate our commitment to the workers and peasants, to rural and city workers, to the workers in the fields of education, health, government and other areas of our revolution who are making the stability and progress of the revolution possible.

Within this framework, a few days before 1 May, International Workers Day, we members of the army, the reserve and militia, wish to express our firm and definitely revolutionary position to our National Directorate, to our revolutionary government, regarding various aspects of the maneuvers and campaigns that U.S. imperialism and counterrevolutionary forces in past months and weeks have been strongly promoting.

Today I am going to refer to some aspects of the ideological struggle and the Pastora case. The enemy's maneuvers, led by the most reactionary sectors of the current U.S. administration, defeated Somozists and some sectors of the treacherous bourgeoisie of our country, have in recent months increased various campaigns of ideological and political character for the purpose of confusing our laboring people, the Sandinist sectors which at various levels of our revolution -- government, mass organization, armed forces and other sectors -- are fully dedicated to the complex tasks of the Sandinist people's revolution for national reconstruction, to build the new society for which Sandino struggled and for which more than 50,000 Nicaraguans -- workers, peasants, youths, women, children and the elderly -- gave their blood.

To better understand the historical, ideological and political contradictions between the revolution and the counterrevolution, we are going to make a brief historical analysis of our struggle so that we can correctly establish the reactionary trends that are trying to divert the revolutionary trends which currently promote the Sandinist people's revolution.

The patriotic and anti-imperialist campaign that Augusto Cesar Sandino led at the head of the poor, workers and peasants against the intervention by U.S. Marines and local reactionary oligarchs, gave origin to the ideas, views and general principles that in its process would create the basic elements to form the revolutionary ideology of our historic process. Almost 20 years of bloody suffering and sacrifice was necessary for our historical vanguard, the FSLN, to lead the workers to establish a revolutionary people's government.

Of the men who founded, forged and consolidated our vanguard during the first 10 years of struggle, few are still alive to cooperate in the leadership of our process from the National Directorate or from any other posts of our vanguard organization. Most of our dearest brothers who had the honorable task of forging the organization which is the guide of Nicaragua's working people offered their lives in the cruel martyrdom of heroic combat.

Next to continuous clandestine armed struggle, promoting guerrilla warfare in the mountains and the dangerous city struggle, the Sandinists were building up the political and ideological wealth of our revolutionary movement under the wise and simple orders of our leader, Carlos Fonseca.

A permanent aim of our vanguard in forming our members has been and still is to firmly maintain the ethical principles expounded by our brothers fallen in battle, as a vital element in gaining the trust, love and honorable role of leader of the people.

In our vanguard we were gradually eliminating vices and weaknesses that the exploiting system promoted. The struggle carried out in an austere and disciplined way turned us into new men, men who were not conceited, selfish or individualist -- just simple revolutionaries, modest men without radical poses, men who were not dogmatic, but willing to learn or to teach newcomers to our ranks.

Those who had the joy and the courage to continuously participate in the long years of this hard and bloody struggle can never be defeated by the unrevolutionary ideological and political trends that the still persist in the society we have gradually transformed.

Almost 3 years after the people seized power to transform our society and to implement the revolutionary thought of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca, the political and ideological contradictions between our revolution and the counterrevolution displaced from power are clearly, irreconcilably and violently present. The defeated Somozists, the economic reactionary classes and their rightwing political forces and the former Sandinists who confronted Somoza but who, due to their ideological weaknesses, never had the people's interests at heart, are today directed by the imperialist machinery in the useless attempt to turn back history and to impose on our people the previous humiliations.

We hope that this brief analysis will enable you to better understand the emergence in our history of the waverers and the traitors. The traitors essentially emerged due to the irreconcilable struggle between the political and ideological interests of the exploiting and exploited calsses in conflict. They also emerged due to some peculiarities of the character and twisted personality of individuals.

We could continue talking about the cases of deserters, waverers and traitors but time does not permit us to do so and the main interest in this occasion is on the case of Pastora. It is a case of another traitor in our history.

Pastora's ideological and political weaknesses became evident in the 1960's when he participated in the armed movements against Somoza and refused to join Carlos Fonseca, Santos Lopez, Silvio Mayorga, German Pomares and Tomas Borge. He chose to become part of the rebel groups of lower revolutionary character and of conservative and rightist ideology like those of his relative Indalecio Pastora.

We see Pastora side by side with adventurer Alejandro Martinez, who now heads Somozist bands in Costa Rica. Martinez has rejoined Pastora, who has decided that his counterrevolutionary movement will bear the acronym which was borne by the movement of his former boss, Alejandro Martinez, back in 1959, i.e., the acronym of the Sandino Revolutionary Front.

These simple reasons lead one to see clearly why Pastora was not one of the founders or creators of our vanguard, the FSLN, during those years. Those rebel groups which had no clear-cut ideology or revolutionary consistency disappeared rapidly and only our glorious FSLN survived as a truly revolutionary organization. However, a man like Pastora could not be a militant of an organization like ours which, since the 1960's, has advocated waging a long and harsh struggle of self-denial and sacrifice.

That is why Pastora abandoned the guerrilla struggle and took advantage of the guarantees which were offered to him by puppet President Rene Schick from 1961 to 1966.

Between 1966 and 1967, Pastora reappeared in the political life as a full activist of the conservative movement of Fernando Aguero Rocha, another traitor, again giving proof of his ideological and political inconsistency and wavering. Pastora was held prisoner for 1 month following the bloody events of 22 January 1967. After his release, Daniel Ortega, head of the FSLN urban resistance movement, asked him in Managua to again join our clandestine organization. Again he hesitated and became a simple collaborator of our persecuted and (?resolute) combat organization, allowing his farm to be used so some of our fighters could be trained by our organization in various conspiratorial and military techniques.

During that same year, 1967, a Sandinist squad led by Oscar Turcios, (Edmundo Perez) and Daniel Ortega carried out an initial, and bold execution. It executed Sgt (Gonzalo Lacayo), hated Somozist henchman who was one of the leading members of the somber security office of the tyrannical regime. The National Guard then unleashed a fierce repression against our fighters. Pastora again hesitated. He took asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy and left the country but did not join revolutionary activities abroad.

In 1970, Pastora joined the FSLN again. Showing patience and confidence once more, our organization decided to admit Pastora again and to allow him to participate in the work it was doing in the mountains in northern Nicaragua under the direction of Henry Ruiz, Modesto, and Victor Tirado Lopez. However, Pastora became desperate. He did not see victory near, and deserted from the mountains. He reached Matagalpa and then Carazo, where he joined rightist anti-Somozists Edmundo and Fernando Chamorro Rappaccioli, who now head the armed counterrevolution operating in Honduras and Costa Rica under CIA orders.

This took place between late 1972 and early 1973. Pastora left for Costa Rica, forsaking the struggle once more. From 1973 to August 1977, he led a peaceful family life, working first as a poor fisherman, until he became a fishing entrepreneur [words indistinct] reactionary capitalist from Rivas Carlos Urcuyo, of which he became a leading stockholder.

In October 1977, and at the cost of valuable militants, the FSLN launched the uninterrupted struggle which was to culminate with the popular victory of 19 July. Our brothers Pedro Arau, member of the FSLN leadership, and Juan Carlos Herrera and Israel Levite, among others, died during this campaign.

Pastora then began to feel that victory was more probable and near. He looked for us, and the FSLN, wishing to train and help him follow the line of a true Sandinist, again admitted him among its ranks.

During the year 1978, the people carried out great struggles for the FSLN. A significant and decisive event in this struggle was the great national insurrection of September, to the preparation of which the FSLN devoted most of its cadres and efforts. Prior to the September insurrection, it was decided to carry out the operation at the National Palace to further promote insurrection by the people.

German Pomares, the saint, was the militant chosen to lead the operation. Unfortunately, however, during those days his state of health did not allow him to assume this responsibility. As a show of confidence and encouragement for Pastora, and so that he would strengthen his revolutionary attitudes, we decided that he would lead the commandos.

Others of the domestic front, such as martyr (Oscar Perez Cesar), or the Carlos Nunez brothers, [words indistinct] Duarte and Joaquin Cuadra were key figures in the organization of this Sandinist operation. However, they did not receive any publicity.

We can say that the Sandinist front carried out the National Palace operation and it created the publicized figure. Today we understand why the transnational press agencies gave greater publicity to Pastora than to the operation itself.

The people triumph. Eden is a figure loved by the people, because the people believe that the FSLN had created Cero and that he was of the FSLN. Our people knew the figure of Cero but not Pastora. They knew it. We knew it and the leaders of the FSLN were confident that Pastora, within the triumphant revolutionary process, would overcome his limitations and weaknesses. To be frank, we never believed that he would betray the people's cause and take up the weapons of Somozist counterrevolution at the service of the CIA.

When worst came to worst, we never expected him to withdraw from the movement, as he had done so many times before, from revolutionary political activity, to dedicate himself to business matters in our country or abroad.

When he said that he was going into revolutionary internationalism, we were sincerely glad, because we thought that in the harsh struggle of the revolutionary brothers from other peoples, he would finally become a true revolutionary. However, it was all a great publicity show. Today, we see him as an instrument of the CIA serving the most somber and reactionary interests of imperialism as was done yesterday by Moncada, Emiliano Chamorro and other traitors of our people.

Generally speaking, this is the sorry case of traitor Pastora, who will be consumed by the flaming revolutionary ardor of the people, which today hates him more than it loved him yesterday, as a humble Nicaraguan woman said.

The enemies of the revolution, guided by imperialism and today strengthened by traitor Pastora will double their diversionist, political and ideological activities within our masses, in order to strengthen their economic, political and social destabilization campaigns against the revolution, in order to give better form to the armed intervention of Somozist counterrevolutionaries and the reactionary armies of the area.

Today imperialism and the counterrevolution have the support of Pastora around whm they intend to rally [words indistinct] the criminal counterrevolutionary forces dedicated to the task of seizing a part of our territory in order to declare a liberated zone and appoint a provisional reactionary government that will establish conditions so that the reactionary armies of other countries can launch an armed intervention against our country. They hope to defeat us and retake power in favor of the exploiters and oppressors.

The blood which our country is still shedding shows clearly that the revolution is determined to win or die.

Because of strange coincidences in our history, in the ranks of Augusto Cesar Sandino and in his anti-imperialist struggle, there were, among the thousands of fighters, those named Rufo Marin Tellerin and Carlos Fonseca. They were outstanding fighters in the army defending national sovereignty against the Yankees.

In the ranks of our vanguard, the FSLN, there also was a brother and fighter, heroic and outstanding, who was killed in the northern mountains of our country. He participated in the attack to rescue Carlos Fonseca from prison. I am referring to Companero Rufo Marin [word indistinct] a grandson of the one who fought with Sandino.

I want to conclude by revealing this invocation of the father of the peoples' and anti-imperialist revolution, Augusto Cesar Sandino. He said: I speak to you, traitors, impostors, ruffians, bribers, pamphleteers; get on your knees all of you, because I am going to invoke the sacred name of my unconquerable brothers who died defending Nicaraguan freedom, Rufo Marin and Carlos Fonseca.

Long live our Nicaraguan working classes. [Audience] Long live. Long live our Sandinist Armed Forces. [Audience] Long live. Long live our National Directorate. [Audience] Long Live. Long live our revolutionary government. [Audience] Long live. Over our borders they shall not pass, and if they pass we shall crush them, we shall triumph over them, we shall defeat them. [applause]

OPPOSITION PARTIES EXPRESS CONCERNS TO ORTEGA

PA010448 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0233 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Managua, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- In a letter addressed to the coordinator of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Junta, government opponents have expressed a number of concerns, stating that the situation in Nicaragua "shows that the crisis has tended to worsen." The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating board, a coalition of dissident Nicaraguan parties, told the Sandinist government that at the international level, the armed hostilities in the northern and southern borders have increased.

The parties indicated that the relations with the governments of neighboring countries "have not improved" and that the "the peace negotiations with the United States and Honduras have stalemated."

Regarding the country's domestic situation, they stated that the Nicagaruan economy "has, continued to deteriorate." The dissidents also spoke of a "selective restriction against Nicaraguan travel abroad" which "does not encourage the proper climate to promote national unity."

The opposition parties asked Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, that "mature and responsible attention be given to the situation we have set forth" on the eve of the beginning of sessions of the State Council. The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board is temporarily being led by Donald Castillo Orozco, a labor leader, since its president, Alfonso Robelo, has been out of the country for several days.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TAKEOVER OF BANANA OPERATIONS

PA301635 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The revolutionary government has announced that in the next few days the Banana Company will be asked to turn management of the company over to the state; the Standard Fruit Company will also be asked to turn over its banana farms, for violating the banana agreement signed in 1981.

Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, MININDRA, made the announcement during a tour of the agricultural areas in Chinandega Department. Speaking to workers, Wheelock said the violation involves decreasing Nicaragua's banana exports. During the first quarter of this year, only 900,000 boxes were exported, rather than 1.8 million, as agreed. The decrease is due to the demands for quality made by the Standard Fruit Company. In addition, the company is charging $.25 per box for technical assistance, despite the fact that its costs have decreased.

Last year, only 4,439,000 cases of bananas were exported from a total of 5,812,000 cases of the best quality bananas produced that year. The boxes of second grade bananas were received by the Standard Fruit Company only after much haggling, but their price has not yet been determined. Third grade bananas were not being accepted.

Thousands of dollars are lost every month due to this policy, while the Standard Fruit Company has been paid more than $4 million in (?working) capital.

Wheelock said: We will continue negotiations with the standard Fruit Company, but if we take possession of the Banana Company and the farms, we will be complying with the banana agreement signed in 1981.

Standard Fruit Affected

PA021504 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Agricultural Development Minister Commander Jaime Wheelock has announced that Nicaragua will ask the Standard Fruit Company to turn over the management of the banana farms it now controls. Wheelock accused the U.S. company of violating the agreement that it signed in 1981 with representatives of the Nicaraguan Government. He said that the U.S. transnational violates the contract because it is charging for unnecessary technical assistance and it is rejecting shipments alluding to produce quality problems.

When Standard Fruit owned the entire banana production process, the company bought the fruit regardless of quality. Due to the difficulties created by the U.S. company, Nicaragua is losing millions of cordobas each month because of the bananas that don't find a market. During the first quarter of this year, Nicaragua had expected to export 1.8 million 60-lb boxes of bananas, but only 900,000 boxes were exported. Nicaragua will buy the assets of the Standard Fruit company for $14 million. It has already paid $3 million.

STATE COUNCIL REELECTS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PA042211 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] During this morning's preparatory session of the State Council, the board of directors of the State Council was unanimously reelected. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez is president of the State Council. Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez was reelected as first vice president.

Companera Dora Maria Tellez was nominated by Plutarco Anduray Palma, representative of the Independent Liberal Party. Representatives of the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women spoke to second Companero Anduray Palma's nomination of Companera Dora Maria Tellez for the first vice presidency.

Companero Domingo Sanchez Salgado, representative of the General Confederation of Independent Workers, was elected second vice president. Plutarco Anduray Palma was elected third vice president.

The secretaries are the following: Commander Rafael Solis, representative of the armed forces, Guillermo Mejia, representative of the People's Social Christian Party, and (Mariano Fiallos) for the National Higher Education Council.

SANDINIST DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM 29 APR-4 MAY

For Hanoi reportage on a visit to Vietnam by a Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation headed by Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, including a meeting with Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 4 May and a meeting with Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, on 30 April, see the 4 and 5 May issues of the Vietnam section of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

HAVANA REPORT ON NATIONAL MAY DAY CELEBRATION

FL011632 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1356 GMT on 1 May carries live color coverage of international workers day celebration from Havana's Plaza de La Revolucion. According to earlier announcements, the celebration will begin with a speech by alternate Politburo member Roberto Veiga Menendez, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, and followed by a "combatant people's march."

Coverage begins by showing the head of the parade led by President Fidel Castro, Army Gen Raul Castro, West Saharan Chief of State Mohamed Abdelaziz, Cuba's Communist Party Politburo members and other officials of the Cuban Government.

The Cuban national anthem is then played and the parade led by the Castros and Abdelaziz begins the march to the reviewing stand at the Plaza de La Revolucion. The government group is followed by representatives of Cuban mass organizations and foreign delegation representatives. Fidel, Raul Castro, Abdelaziz and other government officials take their place at the reviewing stand as the "Guerillero" march is played. The reviewing stand has a large sign which reads "Hail May Day" with a statue of Jose Marti behind it. Surrounding buildings display several murals and portraits of communist heroes. A large sign proclaims: Proletariat from all countries; unite. Another mural displays a large white peace dove with a heavy machinegun superimposed.

Acting as master of ceremonies, television announcer Manolo Ortega reports that the Castro brothers and Abdelaziz are presiding over the ceremony, then introduces keynote speaker Roberto Veiga. Veiga begins his speech at 1410 GMT. His speech continues the theme set by the television announcers, slogans and placards which strongly attack U.S. policies and leadership. He ends his strongly applauded speech at 1431 GMT. Then, the "Combatant People's March" is played and the parade begins. The announcer points out that the theme of the Combatant People's March is "dedicated to production and ready to defend the fatherland." The marching people carry flags and posters read by the announcers, such as: "Cuba will not fail," "For production and defense," "Fidel, these are your people," "Down with Yankee imperialism," "In solidarity with El Salvador". Murals are noted as ridiculing the United States, such as: "The bandit is unmasked, it is Reagan," etc. Coverage includes shots from helicopters showing the columns of people passing the reviewing stand.

The reviewing stand is shown intermittently where the Castro brothers wave to the paraders and use binoculars to view the crowd and surroundings. Interior Minister Ramiro Valdez talks with Raul Castro as the FAR units and territorial militia troops begin to pass in review, signaling the end of the parade. A color guard leads the military units followed by a band, cadets from the Camilo Cienfuegos military school, Eastern Army units, a marine infantry unit and the militia. At 1704 GMT, the Castro brothers and other dignitaries leave the reviewing stand as coverage of the parade ends.

Veiga May Day Address

FL011600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1410 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, prior to the combatant people's march to celebrate international workers day at Havana's Jose Marti Plaza de la Revolucion -- live]

[Text] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, comrades of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the PCC, comrades on the dais, comrade guests, comrades all.

It is especially significant for us to have among us on this 1 May the outstanding leader Mohamed Abdelaziz, chief of state and president of the revolutionary Command Council of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. [lengthy applause] We wish to convey to Comrade Abdelaziz the revolutionary greetings of the Cuban workers and our utter conviction that his heroic people will attain victory in their just struggle for independence. We also wish to convey our recognition and the most heartfelt feeling of solidarity to the embattled Saharan people, honorably represented by yourself, Comrade Abdelaziz, their top leader.

The combatant people are once again getting ready to display their strength. This is a day of combat feelings, of reaffirmation of the revolution, of commitment to our two basic tasks; production and defense.

The international situation is tense, complicated and fraught with risks. The current U.S. administration, through an irresponsible policy, is adopting the most reactionary attitudes toward today's world problems. It has resurrected the cold war and is resorting to extortion and the big stick. It is reacting foolishly and unrealistically to peace proposals, and is putting mankind in unfathomable danger.

The obsessive and ferocious hate which Yankee imperialists feel toward the progress of the Cuban revolution and the growing and inextinguishable strength of its example entails additional risks for our country.

Our enemies are reinforcing the criminal economic blockade, imposed over 20 years ago. They step up their aggressions and slanderous campaigns. They are threatening us with additional blockades and even direct attacks and are carrying out military maneuvers in this area, maneuvers which include landings of Marines in the naval base located in the illegally occupied territory in Guantanamo, a crude rehearsal of an invasion against Cuba.

Undoubtedly they are wrong if they believe that they can instill fear into us. We meet their threats, aggressions, provocations and displays of power, with our powerful strength, our truth, our principles, the bravery of a people who do not frighten easily and who have sworn to live by their revolution or to die, to the last man and woman, together with it. [lengthy applause]

Aware of the economic difficulties which we are facing as a result of the criminal Yankee blockade, the worldwide economic crisis and the current low prices of sugar, the Cuban workers have arrived at this date prepared to make whatever sacrifices are demanded by these negative circumstances, so that they can continue to make progress in building socialism. They renew and strengthen their will to increase savings, improve quality, reaffirm labor discipline, step up production and, in general, to become more efficient and demanding in every field.

At this point we can see the firm decision to step up efforts toward the urgent tasks such as the sugarcane harvest and the preparations for the next harvest. Over the coming 60 days an extraordinary effort will have to be made in the field of sugarcane agriculture under very difficult conditions. The fulfillment of sowing plans and, very specially, the weeding and farming of sugarcane will demand superior efforts.

The economic restrictions which we must bear due to prevailing curcumstances do not allow us to acquire the herbicides necessary to carry out the abovementioned task and therefore, most of it will have to be done by hand and this will require great crowds to be mobilized throughout the country.

We are sure that we duly interpret the feelings of our workers and the people in general when we say that the absence of herbicides to weed the sugarcane will be compensated for by hundreds of thousands of arms that will make our sugarcane fields attest once again, to another resounding victory of the revolution. [applause]

We have come to attend this celebration while struggling decisively against the cases of tolerance, lack of organization, lack of control and lack of watchfulness, and the negative tendencies along with the disruptive and corruptive vices engendered by these evils, vices which contrast with the dedication, the unselfishness and labor heroism of most workers, of our sugarcane croppers, our builders, doctors, nurses, teachers and many others who work for their living but still manage to do additional voluntary work and many a time risk their own lives giving internationalist help to other brother people. [applause]

We celebrate this workers day by stepping up the combat awareness of our glorious and invincible armed forces. [applause] Strengthening our defenses so that we will not be surprised by any imperialist military action, and improving the organization and development of territorial militia troops whose birth was announced, as you well know, 2 years ago at this very historic location. What an exceptional date and location to announce the creation of this military force which has such deep revolutionary and popular roots. Who could have announced it better than Fidel, the respected and beloved leader who led our working class to the fulfillment of its basic claim; control over political power and therefore, the right to control its own destiny and the destiny of the entire nation. [lengthy applause]

The people's response to the idea of setting up the territorial militia troops has been extraordinary. Hundreds of thousands of Cubans have joined the militias and the voluntary contribution to pay for its expenses now amounts to more than 33 million pesos. Militia units have begun to set up their own higher-ranking chain of command and they are now a militia army which is much larger than the permanent army and its training will bring it closer every day to the combat effectiveness of the regular units.

Throughout the activities which preceded the celebration of this May Day the workers and the people in general have evidenced their decision to continue supporting the combat and political training of the territorial militia troops, the selection and training of their officers and cadres, and the stimulation of activities capable of contributing to the self-financing of their activities.

The project, born in Santiago de Cuba and stemming from the desire to search for more wide-ranging and lasting solutions to the financing of this force, has been enthusiastically received by the people in general. [applause]

On this day we wish to convey our warmest greetings to the workers of socialist countries and especially to the Soviet workers, [applause] to the sons of Lenin's fatherland, stronghold of worldwide revolution, peace and struggle of the oppressed.

We would also like to extend our greetings to our class brothers throughout the world and very specially, to those who are struggling against fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid, and to those who fight for a better future, for freedom, peace and progress of their peoples.

May our message of solidarity and encouragement go to the peoples who, as in Nicaragua and Grenada, struggle for a better future and bravely resist imperialist threats and aggressions. [applause]

We want to convey our unlimited support for peoples who, as in El Salvador and Guatemala, are heroically fighting for their true and lasting independence and are pitting their strength against the oligarchic and genocidal regimes which have the full support of Yankee imperialists.

Our most special solidarity is conveyed on this occasion to the brother workers of Argentina [applause] at these difficult times when they are facing the aggression of British imperialism, openly and repugnantly supported by Yankee imperialism -- an aggression which seeks to take away from the Argentine people their legitimate rights over the Malvinas Islands. [applause]

On this international day of the workers we want to proclaim and reaffirm our unyielding internationalist calling and solidarity toward all the peoples of the world who are struggling for their freedom.

The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and all the unions wish to express their utmost gratitude to the friendly and brother union organizations present at this ceremony who honor this dais with their presence. [applause]

At this memorable date we want to congratulate the heroes of labor, the vanguard of our economic battle. We also want to congratulate all workers and very especially those who are far away from the fatherland but very close to our hearts. [applause]

May our fraternal greetings go to our combatants of the FAR and the Interior Ministry, to our pioneers, to our students, to your youths, to our women, to the members of our committees for the defense of the revolution, and to our peasants who are victoriously preparing to celebrate, very soon, the 6th congress of the glorious National Association of Small Farmers. [applause]

Today we recall with deeply felt respect the fellow countrymen who have died carrying out their internationalist duties. [applause] The flags of our fatherland and the red banners of the proletariat today pay homage to the memory of our heroes and martyrs. Lazaro Pena, the unforgettable captain, is still inspiring the efforts of our union and the toil of our workers. [lengthy applause]

Once again the imperialists will be able to gauge the indestructible unity of our people, their powerful and unstoppable force, their unyielding decision to defend fiercely their achievements and their legitimate right to build their own future. These cheerful, happy and victorious people that will march through this square, these people of workers and soldiers, are the very same people who paraded on this ground on 1 May 1959. They are the same people but they are better organized, more aware, better prepared, more combative, more deeply conscious, more revolutionary and more communist-minded. [lengthy applause]

Today we are stronger, firmer. Our revolution is irreversible. On this glorious day of the workers our conviction that the future belongs entirely to socialism, internationalism and solidarity among the peoples grows. Whatever, wherever and however you order, commander in chief, we are ready. [shouts: "we are ready"] Long live the 1st of May. [shouts: "Viva"] Long live the peasant-worker alliance. [shouts: "Viva"] Long live the Communist Party of Cuba. [Shouts: "Viva"] Long live Fidel. [Shouts: "Viva"] Fatherland or death, we will prevail. [shouts: "We will prevail"]

CASTRO MEETS WITH SANDINIST LEADER DANIEL ORTEGA

FL041044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1032 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Commander in chief Fidel Castro has met with Commanders of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister. They are both members of the FSLN National Directorate. The meeting took place at the Jose Marti International Airport, where the two Nicaraguan leaders stopped over on their way to the Soviet Union. The Sandinist front and government delegation headed by Commander Daniel Ortega includes Rene Nunez, secretary of the FSLN National Directorate. Armando Hart, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, was one of the other members of the welcoming party.

VENCEREMOS BRIGADE DENOUNCES U.S. MEASURES

FL232000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The third contingent of the Venceremos Brigade has issued a press communique in which it denounces and condemns the measures taken by the United States to restrict the right to travel to Cuba. The documents states that on 19 April of this year the United States placed restrictions on travel to Cuba and announced that punitive measures will be taken against persons violating these restrictions.

Although the visits by Cubans with families in Cuba have been excluded from the punitive measures, the document said, we understand that these restrictions will eventually apply to these visits as well. Once again the U.S. Government has taken an unilateral action by prohibiting the visits and possibly the reunion of Cuban families. This is a measure totally opposed to world feelings and to the efforts of world leaders to promote dialogue as means for improving relations between Cuba and the United States.

The Venceremos Brigade press communique expresses that the restrictions suspend the majority of flights from the United States to Cuba, the purchase of U.S. currency and other transactions of this nature. We understand, the document said, that this is a tactic designed to eliminate U.S. residents' trips to Cuba. We know that exceptions to the blockade, which had permitted tourist and educational trips to Cuba, have been cancelled.

At the present time the penalty for violating these restrictions is a fine of more than $10,000, 10 years in jail or both. This is a cowardly and desperate act which demonstrates the fear of the U.S. administration as it restricts all types of information available regarding Cuba and its revolution, the communique expresses.

Further on, the communique states that the Venceremos Brigade in its desire to have a normal, just and sovereign society has been traveling to Cuba for the past 13 years as an expression of solidarity with the Cuban people. During that time, while attempting to express this to solidarity, the brigade has been subjected to repressive measures.

Therefore, we reiterate our unconditional commitment to the Cuban people to stop the blockade of information by bringing to the United States the truth about Cuba based on a direct experience with its people.

The communique continues: We denounce the measures taken by the United States recently and we find them to be inconsistent with the rights of a nation to maintain friendly relations with other nations. We consider these measures as part of the growingly repressive U.S. policy against Cuba. The Venceremos Brigade repudiates and denounces such repressive acts and joins other individuals and organizations which have historically supported the Cuban revolution.

NONALIGNED EDUCATION, CULTURE MEETING ENDS

FL302000 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The meeting of experts and high ranking officials in education and culture of the Nonaligned Movement and developing countries closed yesterday at the Palace of Conventions. The meeting approved very important proposals in the fields of education and culture.

The meeting decided that the nonaligned countries must give priority attention to man's status as an independent entity and creator of an all-around personality. The meeting also stressed the significance of education for peace and urged to set into motion every effort capable of attaining this objective. The meeting stressed the significance of expanding educational services and of the compulsary nature of general education so that it can reach the masses and become one of the forces capable of promoting development, among other aspects of vital significance for defending the national cultures of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

PPP MAKES PROPOSALS, SCORES PNC MISMANAGEMENT

FL042025 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 4 May (CANA) — The People's Progressive Party [PPP], claiming Guyanese now suffer privations worse than during the war years, has restated wide-ranging proposals to the Forbes Burnham government for bailing the country out of its present state of bankruptcy. The PPP, led by Dr Cheddi Jagan, called for the reduction of the state bureaucracy by slashing the size of the administration, and for the abolition or drastic scaling down of various states agencies. It suggested in a mailed bulletin, the reduction of [passage indistinct]

The opposition party called for the abolition of the Ministry of National Development which it charged was being paid by the state to do work for the ruling People's National Congress (PNC). The PPP alleged that during the period 1976-81, this ministry had used up 73 million dollars (one guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) but of this amount, had accounted for only two million.

Other PPP proposals include the abolition or drastic reduction of the National Service, the rescheduling of the country's debts (which the government has already acted upon) and a crackdown on corruption. "Enactment of integrity laws and installation of a national, broadbased commission and watchdog committee at every factory, workplace of institution," the party said. But it noted that what was at the core of the Guyana crisis was the lack of democracy and the general feeling amid Guayanese that they were left out from meaningful involvement in the country's development process.

The PPP said this feeling was manifest in the low production which hit the country's three most important sectors last year — sugar, bauxite and rice — triggering off the country's economic collapse. "The extent to which Guyanese workers have no confidence in the Burnham government can be seen quite clearly from the production collapse in 1981," the PPP publication said.

It added: "Bauxite-alumina fell short of targets by 654,000 tons, rice by 51,000 tons, sugar by 10,000 tons, timber by 0.3 million cubic feet, poultry by four million pounds, rum by 1.1 million proof gallons. The inefficiency and mismanagement of the regime resulted in heavy losses at state-corporations, seven of which made losses totalling 220.8 million dollars in 1981."

The PPP stressed that for the country to get back on the road of progress and prosperity, it needed a united national effort and in this regard, it reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of a national patriotic government to run the country. But it underlined that this solution, though political, had to be democratic based on anti-imperialism and a socialist orientation.

The PPP stated that debt charges and payments alone this year would total 462.7 million dollars, or 73.6 per cent of current government revenues and 41 per cent of export earnings. It said too that the country's balance of payments at the end of 1981 was in deficit to the tune of 558 million dollars. "In a panic reaction, the PNC regime attempted to solve this problem by food bans, and cuts in other imports, exporting the limited stocks of rice and sugar available for local consumption, widespread dismissals, wage freeze, higher taxation, removal of subsidies. "These have all taken effect on the Guyanese people in what must be their worse sufferings, not even experienced during the war years," the PPP said.

COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS SINKING OF ARGENTINE SHIP

PA050102 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Government today condemned the sinking of the Argentine battle cruiser Belgrano, which was torpedoed by a British submarine. It also urged the United Nations to convene the Security Council immediately and to approve a cease-fire so the conflict does not cost more human lives.

Colombia's position was set forth in a message that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala sent to the UN secretary general this afternoon. We insist that peace can be more easily achieved through dialogue than by resorting to the bloody procedures of war, says the president's message.

FARC GUERRILLAS KIDNAP RETIRED MILITARYMAN

PA050227 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Villavicencio, Colombia -- A retired army major was kidnapped by 15 members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] as he arrived in La Argentina cattle ranch, in Arauca Intendance. This has been confirmed by Col (Jose Hugo Tirado Castaneda), commander of the Meta police department.

The rebels carried long-range weapons and wore military uniforms. This is the third kidnapping that has occurred in the eastern plains in less than 45 days. The kidnapped officer has been identified as (Julio Hernan H. Jurado Sanchez). When the guerrillas abducted him, he was about to board a light aircraft to return to the capital city.

VENEZUELA

AGENCY TO PROVIDE FUEL FOR ARGENTINE PLANES

PA041620 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 4 May (AFP) -- Energy Ministry sources reported today that Venezuela will send Argentina fuel for the Mirage III fighter planes that are being used in the Malvinas conflict.

Government Oil Deposits (YPF), an Argentine state enterprise, submitted the necessary commercial request to Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc (PDVSA), a state agency, in what was described here as a "normal commercial transaction." A report to this effect had been published today by the newspaper EL NACIONAL.

Venezuelan oil tankers will take the requested fuel to an unspecified Argentine port. However, government sources said that "for obvious reasons, ships which carry our flag will avoid the 200-mile zone around the Malvinas."

CORRECTION TO GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS

The following addition pertains to the item entitled "Government Issues Strong Statement on Falklands," published in the 3 May Latin America DAILY REPORT on page L 1. The second sentence of Point 2, beginning on the second line of the seventh paragraph, should read: This statement, received with jubilation by the British foreign secretary, breaks down inter-American solidarity and contravenes the spirit and letter of the TIAR organ of consultation and is therefore a violation of that treaty. It will certainly affect future inter-American relations.